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PRESIDENT ABLE TO CONSIDER ANY PRESSING AFFAIRS

Statement From White House Refutes Rumor That Transfer of Authority Is Necessary—Possible Contingency Debated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—On impeachable authority, it can be stated that the talk of such disability upon the part of the President as to make advisable the discharge of the duties of his office by another is premature and unfounded in fact. The President is represented as having gained steadily, though slightly, for a week, and it is said that at no time since he began to take a rest has he been unable to consider any question which it might have been essential for him to consider.

It was learned last night that several important questions have been placed before the President in the last few days. However, his personal physician has prescribed rest as the treatment he wishes the President to take, and it is upon this idea that most matters are kept from the President. If the bills passed in the last few days by Congress should be of such urgency as to require his signature, it was said at the White House, he could consider and sign them as competently as he could have done before he left on his speaking trip.

No Cabinet Action

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State, said yesterday that no meeting of the Cabinet had been called for this week, as there was no urgent business in any of the executive departments to necessitate a meeting.

The Cabinet has not considered the question of making a temporary shift of the authority of the President, he stated, because it was not thought a condition existed to warrant such action.

The situation brought about by President Wilson's absence from his official duties for an extended period was focused yesterday when the Senate Foreign Relations Committee postponed action indefinitely on several resolutions pending before it and deemed of considerable importance in connection with the treaty of peace and the league covenant. At a special executive session convened to discuss these resolutions calling on the President for certain information, John Sharp Williams (D.), Senator from Mississippi, raised the point that it would not be in "good taste" to send these communications to the White House, in view of the President's condition.

Cooperation Proposed

No one present raised the question of "inability" on the part of the President, but the question of cooperation was discussed in several of its bearings, and one member of the committee, A. B. Fall (R.), Senator from New Mexico, intimated to Senator Williams that it might be well for Congress to consider a recess until such time as the President was able to submit information which some senators, at least, deemed necessary to a fair and intelligent consideration of the treaty. It is not seen how the adoption of such a policy would clarify the situation, and in view of the optimism of those close to Mr. Wilson, it would be regarded as absurd.

One of the resolutions introduced by Miles Pindexter (R.), Senator from Washington, called on the President for a copy of a cable dispatch sent to the State Department last January by Paul Reinsch, then United States Minister in Peking, bearing on the China-Japanese relations. It also called for copies of dispatches sent to the Bureau of Military Intelligence at the same time by American military attachés in Tokyo and Peking. These dispatches had been submitted to the President, and were apparently not such as either the State Department or the War Department could submit to the Senate without the permission of President Wilson.

Committee Action Deferred

The committee also had expected to act on a resolution putting the Senate on record as in favor of giving Greece the disputed portion of Thrace, and on one by Senator Lodge, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, requesting the President to summon an international conference to discuss wireless and telegraph control.

Action on the business before the committee was postponed after a vigorous appeal by Senator Williams.

While no member of the committee raised the question of "inability" under the Constitution, the question of precedents was discussed in the committee, indicating that Congress is giving thought to every possible contingency that may develop. Senator Williams pointed out that the Republican Congress abstained from requesting information from President McKinley after he had been wounded by an assassin's bullet.

The information from the White House continues to be of a reassuring character. It was again intimated yesterday that the President, if absolutely necessary, would be able to sign bills, though the disposition is to insist that he abstain from official business of every sort for some time. His personal physician stated that the Allies on this subject.

country would be informed in case of any critical turn in the condition of the Chief Executive.

With this assurance from his personal attendants, the discussion in the Foreign Relations Committee is regarded as of merely academic interest, though of great importance, inasmuch as it may lead to a clarification of the legal and constitutional processes which automatically act under a government by law and not by men.

Should it be found necessary for the President's welfare to relegate the executive functions to others temporarily, a contingency not at all expected, there would be raised a question of legal procedure which is quite novel in American history.

Precedents Lacking

Owing to the lack of precedent to go on, and the extreme baldness of the statement on "inability" under the Constitution, the question of procedure assumes an important aspect, if only from a theoretical and academic standpoint.

Several questions would have to be answered. What is it that constitutes "inability," and who determines the question of fact as to whether, in a given case, that "inability" exists.

The best lawyers in the Senate are unwilling to speak with any claim to authoritativeness on the question.

It has been stated that Congress could take the initiative to ascertain the exact facts from the President's physicians, and then by resolution declare that the constitutional processes should automatically operate.

While there is no reason to expect that the question has anything more than a theoretical interest at the present, it is, it is admitted, clearly one on which there should be no doubt at all in the interest of orderly governmental continuity by due process of law.

Rumors to the effect that communications to the Senate from the President were not in fact signed by him, are so palpably absurd and disingenuous that they should be dismissed without a moment's consideration as plainly of the stuff of which sensations are made. In the meantime it is hoped that the President is on the road to recovery, and that the "extended period" of inactivity may prove a false forecast.

FRENCH SENATE RATIFIES TREATY

Action Taken After Three Days' Discussion, 217 Senators Voting for Ratification — Mr. Clemenceau Defends Attitude

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday) — After three days' discussion, the French Senate yesterday ratified the Versailles treaty, 217 senators voting for the ratification. One member did not vote.

Mr. Clemenceau took part in the debate and in an eloquent speech which was warmly applauded, answered the charges that have been made against him that he did not allow the members of Parliament to participate in the negotiations, by declaring that such a course would have been unconstitutional and that he never advocated any disregard of the law. "Three hundred and sixty members of Parliament came to me and asked me to allow them to participate in the Peace Conference," he said; "if I had selected four, what would the other 356 have said?"

Replying to the objection that the treaty strengthened the unity of Germany, Mr. Clemenceau said that a defeat always produces this result. "We do not want the Germans to be instruments of domination," he said, "we want them to be free in order to liberate others, while the Germans want to be enslaved in order to enslave others. Germany contains many millions of good inhabitants. We respect their liberty, but we believe in taking the necessary precautions to insure that they respect ours. We are putting them on the way to liberty; we cannot do more."

"Germany cannot be completely disarmed, but the Poles, Belgians, Czechoslovaks and Jugoslavs are armed, and in case of a new war the United States and Great Britain would come to our help."

The French Socialists used to imagine that German Social Democracy would reform the world. It is true, it included men who were perfectly sincere and unusually talented. Nevertheless, the Social Democrats fought for the war, while the French Socialists refused to grant war credits. The Social Democrats were allies of the Military Party and of the Imperial German Government."

Mr. Clemenceau added that he did not know whether the Social Democrats would become militarized, but felt sure that the Military Party would not be socialized. He then said that he was much more afraid of economic than of military domination. On the question of responsibilities, Mr. Clemenceau said: "President Wilson had hoped that Germany could soon enter the League of Nations, but France cannot grant an amnesty for the abominable crimes committed against her. When the right time comes, we will ask Germany what she thinks of the manifesto of the 93 Intellectuals." Mr. Clemenceau admitted that the treaty did not give France adequate financial compensation, but said that further negotiations would be asked of the Allies on this subject.

JAPAN'S RECORD IN KOREA ASSAILED

Senator Norris Cites Alleged Injustice and Cruelties as the Reason for a Reversal of the Decision on Shantung Question

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — Japan's record as colonial power was vigorously assailed in the United States Senate yesterday by George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, who had held the floor for three consecutive days in support of the pending

precedents lacking

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Japan's strangle-hold on Peking

Shaded portion indicates territory in China which is now under Japanese control. Map shows the strategic importance of the Chinese lines of communication in Shantung, which will give to Japan a powerful controlling influence if the Shantung "award" of the Versailles treaty be allowed to stand.

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30 succeeded in proving their innocence under a system of law administered in large part by the military police and lacking the first elements of jurisprudence as generally understood.

He continued: "Many of the atrocities perpetrated in Belgium have been duplicated in Korea in the last six months. The police system is German to the core, the entire Japanese colonial system is based on the German model rather than on the Anglo-Saxon. The sword is the emblem of authority. Most of those who occupy any official capacity under the Japanese Government in Korea carry the sword. Even the school teacher wields it.

Koreans Have No Chance in Courts

"In the courts the Koreans have no chance whatever as against the Japanese. Such a thing as habeas corpus is unknown. No crime need be charged against a Korean when he is haled to court. He may be held in confinement as long as the officials desire without a semblance of a trial. Flogging is the penalty imposed on thousands. There is an organized attempt to drive the Korean population from the fertile land of the south to be replaced by the Japanese colonists."

Senator Norris declared the documents which he had placed in the records were vouched for by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America who had their own representatives in Korea and on these reports they had based their indictment of Japanese rule.

"If anyone in the Senate doubts the accuracy of the picture I have presented," said Senator Norris, "I am prepared at the moment to produce witnesses who will be glad to testify before any committee of Congress to the facts I have laid before you. They will tell you that when the revolution broke out last March, men, women, and children were killed, although they had not committed any acts of violence against the Japanese Government, but merely marched in a parade and cried for Korean liberty and independence.

Treaty Ratification Necessary

Immediately the liquor dealers pounced upon the word demobilization and assumed that as soon as that should be accomplished, or the President should deem it accomplished, he could remove the ban. It seemed to them that the only limitation upon the President's ability to remove the ban was the provision in the War-Time Prohibition Act which made demobilization a prerequisite. This was only partly true, as the act itself, in the following vital paragraph, shows:

"That after June 30, 1919, until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization, the date of which shall be determined and proclaimed by the President of the United States, no beer, wine, or other intoxicating malt or vinous liquor shall be sold for beverage purposes except for export."

Other provisions of the act prohibit the use of grains, cereals, fruit or other food product in the manufacture of beer or wine, and prohibit the sale of distilled liquors or the importation of any intoxicating beverages, but in all instances the phraseology is "until the conclusion of the present war, and thereafter until the termination of demobilization."

It will be noted at once that the question of demobilization is secondary to the conclusion of the war. What, therefore, the President presumably was thinking of when he wrote to Congress that he lacked authority to remove the restriction was primarily the conclusion of the war, or the ratification of the peace treaty. A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney-General of the United States, has made this perfectly plain several times, but the impression persists that demobilization is the main factor.

Demobilization May Be First

The President on some date not now known will proclaim to the world the conclusion of the war and then automatically the restriction upon the manufacture and sale of intoxicants will cease. Congress may have thought the demobilization of more than 4,000,000 men would be a process that would extend well beyond the conclusion of the war, but the time being taken by the United States Senate to consider the treaty of peace with Germany may mean that demobilization will be terminated before the official conclusion of the war.

Now another question has arisen, on which the Attorney-General is expected to give an opinion to the President, which may result in postponing the proclamation of the conclusion of war until after constitutional prohibition begins January 16, 1920.

The popular conception seems to be that the war will be over when the treaty with Germany is ratified. But the law says war-time prohibition shall be effective "until the conclusion of the present war," not simply until the conclusion of the war with Germany.

Dr. Emory Lanphear, of Florida, chairman of the meeting, and secretary and treasurer of the organization, declared that in the State of Florida an electric or homeopathic physician could not qualify as a medical expert. Such law, he declared, emanated from the American Medical Association and were an insult to a large number of able medical men who had as much right to practice as the men of the rival school.

He urged a constitutional amendment to allow physicians to practice in any state when admitted to practice in one state. He said it was the intention of the society to organize state societies in each state of the Union eventually. Fear of the American Medical Association, he said, had prevented some physicians from becoming members of the association.

Equal Opportunity Demanded

The society demands "that national and state offices held by graduates in medicine shall be open to any and all qualified practitioners, instead of being monopolized by the American Medical Association, as attempted today."

The chief objects of the society are announced as the correction of certain abuses which are alleged to have grown up under the present management of the American Medical Association.

He held that destroying the competition in armaments was the primary and paramount duty of the league.

There was no disguising it that there must be a self-denying ordinance in this matter, to which all the league members were solemnly pledged, and which would be enforced without discrimination against any recalcitrant or disloyal power, be it small or great.

If they now turned to actualities they found the world still bristling, and in many quarters crashing, with the machinery of destruction. Military and naval estimates of power continued on an appalling scale, immeasurably in excess of the maximum requirements of national safety.

This matter would be the first and crucial test of the reality and effectiveness of the league.

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Impartially and unflinchingly, the stipulations of the covenant were not worth the paper they were written on. It was for the peoples, Mr. Asquith reiterated, to insist on an immediate and simultaneous advance upon this road of reduction of armaments, which was the only high road for the prosperity and peace of the whole world. When dealing with Article XXIII, in reference to mandates for the protection of the native populations in the more backward countries, Mr. Asquith urged that the powers should accept their responsibilities in the right spirit, as a duty cast upon them by the new solidarity of the world.

Responsibility Rests with People

In concluding, Mr. Asquith said the peoples could no longer plead that they were the innocent and passive victims of those who sat in high places. With them alone rested both the initiative and the ultimate responsibility.

Lord Robert Cecil said that the unique feature of the league was that it would operate not in fits and starts but would be the organ continually overseeing and caring for peace throughout the world. It was not enough to cast out the spirit of international rivalry; they must replace it by the spirit of international cooperation. That was one of the chief objects and purposes of the machinery, which the covenant called into existence. Lord Robert referred to the backwash of the war, and to the condition of unrest, discontent, and of national rivalries, which still furnished the strongest possible argument for the creation of some international instrument to check all such dangers. Dwelling urgently on the present need of economy and retrenchment, Lord Robert said that real economy depended upon national policy and they could not have it without pacification.

"Labor Must be More Than Critic"

Lord Robert whose speech like Mr. Asquith's aroused much enthusiasm, was followed by Mr. Clynes who held that for the workers, the questions of wages and Labor should not take first place. Their supreme interest depended upon the world being guaranteed against the appalling losses which war must always involve. In the great work of establishing the league, Labor must be more than a critic. It was not a task for organizations or parties, it was a task for all. An imperfect league was better than no league, and no difficulty in the details of the league or its personnel could justify any public man withholding his support.

Mr. Veniseilos, who was warmly received, expressed the conviction that the League of Nations was beyond comparison that part of the peace settlement best calculated to convince the peoples of small and great nations alike that the result achieved was worthy of the sacrifices imposed upon them by the war.

He held that if they failed to prevent external wars, such discord would accumulate upon the nations and resulting internal disorders and civil wars that modern civilization would be in danger of bankruptcy. In conclusion, he dwelt on the importance of the British attitude, since the British Empire constituted the first practical example of the cooperation of fundamentally free peoples for the furtherance of the common aims of humanity.

The Netherlands and the League

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office THE HAGUE, Holland (Monday)—The Netherlands Foreign Minister announces that a proposal for the Netherlands to join the League of Nations will be submitted to the States-General for approval as soon as the peace treaty has been ratified by three of the principal allied powers.

Norway to Join League of Nations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday)—Norway will join the League of Nations.

CHARGES PUBLISHED AGAINST MR. CAILLAUX

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday)—The full indictment against Joseph Caillaux, who will be tried in November by the high court of the French Senate, has been published today. The document, 10,000 words long, covers all the charges made against Mr. Caillaux from 1911 to the date of his arrest early in 1917. Mr. Caillaux is accused of having plotted against the safety of the State and afforded help to enemy enterprises, against France and her allies.

THANKSGIVING DAY IN CANADA

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office OTTAWA, Ontario—Yesterday was observed throughout Canada as Thanksgiving Day. The business houses in Ottawa were closed and Parliament suspended operations for the day, having adjourned from Friday night to this afternoon.

REPORTS TO FILL 500 PAGES

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday)—The secret reports of the Parliamentary Committee meetings which the Chamber decided to publish will fill 500 pages in the official journal.

TRIAL TO OPEN IN BRUSSELS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday)—The trial of the persons concerned in the publication of the Germanophile organ, *La Belgique*, opens in Brussels tomorrow.

CAR STRIKE IN BRUSSELS VOTED

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris PARIS, France (Sunday)—A general streetcar strike was decided upon in Brussels today.

THRACIAN ISSUE AS THE GREEKS SEE IT

Reasons Why the Greeks Cannot Accept Proposals of United States Delegates Need, It Is Said, to Be Better Understood

PEARL FISHING OFF MEXICAN COAST

Cruises in the Gulf of California for Shellfish — Wages and Rewards of Divers and the Hazards in Their Work

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—Few people appreciate the hardships and risks incurred in pearl fishing. The Mexican pearl fishery, which at one time produced some of the most wonderful pearls that have ever come out of an oyster, was operated from headquarters at La Paz, Lower California, Mexico. The method adopted in the Gulf of California and on the Pacific coast, is as follows: A schooner is fitted out for a six months' cruise and takes along with her anywhere from six to ten 28-foot luggers, each provided with a diving pump, four pumpers and a signal-man, who acts as captain. Each boat has its diver, who, until the pearl banks are reached, lives on board the schooner.

The food for all the crew is prepared on board the schooner, and when the fleet is under sail, it is passed in buckets to each boat, as it comes up alongside. It is customary to provide sufficient food to each boat for three days, as in very rough weather it is impossible for the small boats to come alongside the mother ship. Many times have the men in their open boats had to go two days without being able to obtain other food than that supplied as storm rations; but nevertheless when they were able to come alongside, they were always cheerful. The sailors from Lower California are especially hardy men, and very good sailors.

Wages and Rewards

When the fleet arrives at or near the pearl bank, the driver takes charge of his boat and orders the crew either to sail or row to the particular spot he has in view. On many occasions these divers will leave at 3 o'clock in the morning and return at 1 o'clock in the afternoon for their lunch; eat their lunch and return to the pearl bank and work until sundown.

The scale of wages in recent years was as follows: The diver received a fixed salary of \$1 (peso) per day and 10 per cent of the haul on week days, and 50 per cent on Sundays. Apart from this he was paid \$5 for every 350 pearl oysters fished and an extra premium for any one haul over 500 shells, increasing until he reached a possible maximum of 2000 shells. Only on one occasion does the writer remember having paid a premium on one individual haul of 4000 shells for one morning's work. The only obligation the diver had was to sell to the owners any pearl that came out of either his 10 per cent or 50 per cent. The signal-man earned a fixed wage of \$25 a month with a premium of 75 cents for each Sunday, and 50 cents for each afternoon's work. The pumpers were paid \$10 a month and 50 cents premium for every Sunday and afternoon's work; besides this, for any special services they received extra remuneration.

When once the pearl oysters were counted and the divers' proportion put on one side, the oysters were all put on a big table and the killers chosen for that day were each handed a knife with which to open the oysters in the presence of the man in charge of the expedition, the captain of the ship, and such men who may have been chosen for that day to watch this phase of the business.

It may look a very easy thing to open a large pearl oyster, but unless one knows the trick, there would be very little of the oyster left intact after it had been opened by one who did not know how to go about the work.

Risks Incurred

The custom was when one of the men found a pearl in the oyster, he shouted out the word "Albicias!" which means "Joy! Joy!"—to obtain a reward for some good news, and after examination of the pearl by the man in charge of the expedition the diver was rewarded either by a cash prize being credited to his account or by some articles out of the store carried on board to supply the crew with clothing, hats and such small things as may be required in a six months' cruise.

The divers' part of the expedition is, of course, the most important; and when one considers that the pearl banks along the coast of Mexico run in depth from 18 feet to 180 feet, one can imagine that going down to the bottom of the sea requires a man with a good courage. Perhaps the fish most disliked by the diver is what is called in Spanish "Manta," which is of the skate family, varying from 50 pounds to as high as one ton in weight.

To give an idea as to the strength of these fishes, a sloop of about 40 feet in length was towed out to sea by one of them getting entangled in the anchor chains, and this notwithstanding the sloop was loaded with 8 tons of rock ballast, 150 barrels of 60 gallons each of fresh water for the pearl fleet and a crew of four men.

In certain parts of the Gulf of California the bottom of the sea is like a beautiful garden with marine growth. Take, for instance, Loreto, the old capital of Lower California. I remember going down and alighting on a beautiful green carpet, dotted with small flowers of every possible color. Even the fishes there seem to harmonize with the vista. It had been reported that he

its liberty. More than 50,000 Thracian refugees fought either as soldiers in the Greek Army or as military workmen in the allied armies in the Orient. Many thousands of Thracians have fallen on the field of battle, it is declared, or have perished following deportations and through acts of violence by the Turks and Bulgarians.

MEXICO URGED TO REVERSE POLICIES

Fair Treatment of Investors in Oil Lands Advised During Debate in Mexican Senate—Official Figures Repudiated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Resumption of the debate concerning petroleum legislation in the Mexican Senate was announced in a despatch received by the State Department yesterday. Those who are opposed to the measure sponsored by President Carranza took advantage of this opportunity to express their hostility.

would be appointed Ambassador to Italy.

Mr. Fletcher has devoted much of his time at the State Department to Mexican affairs, which have been critical at times, owing to incidents at the border, and to proposed legislation in the Mexican Congress affecting property rights of United States citizens. Ignacio Bonillas, Mexican Ambassador to the United States, is returning to Washington after a conference with President Carranza of Mexico, and an improvement in the relations of the two countries is hoped for from the visits of the two ambassadors to their respective countries.

Robert Lansing, Secretary of State,

RENUNCIATION OF RIGHTS PROPOSED

Plan Considered for Insertion in Treaty of Clause Whereby Hungary Renounces Rights and Territories Given to Italy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—The Supreme Council has referred to the drafting committee of the Italian delegation a proposal for the insertion in the St. Germain treaty of a clause whereby Hungary renounces all rights, titles, and territories given over to Italy by the treaty.

suddenly become more grave on account of the offensive taken by German troops on October 8. Other troops have been violating the Courland-Lettish neutral zone and have bombarded Lettish positions by armored trains, by aeroplanes and by poison gas shells. They have threatened the city of Riga and brought about the formation in Courland of a German-Russian Government opposed to the local government already established.

In view of this situation, the allied and associated governments maintain the principle of the full responsibility of the German Government in carrying out the evacuation of the region, and they mean fully to abide by the coercive measures announced in the third telegram of September 27, as long as the evacuation has not been undertaken and pursued with all desirable celerity.

Representatives to Be Sent

"However, for the purpose of encouraging the execution of the operation and the lending of assistance to the German Government, the allied and associated governments expect to send allied representatives whose mission should consist of: (a) receiving from the German Government information regarding measures decided upon by it as well as in proposing measures which the mission itself may deem advisable; (b) in exercising on the spot, and with all power of action, effective control of the execution of said measures. The chairmanship of this allied commission should be vested in the general office appointed by the allied and associated governments. Only when that general office has informed the Supreme Council of the allied and associated governments that operations of evacuation are progressing normally can the stopping of measures provided for by the telegram of September 27 be considered.

"The German Government is asked kindly to send its answer as soon as possible. The allied and associated governments hereby notify the German Government that they will hold it responsible for any acts of hostility by German troops directed against their representatives in the Baltic provinces."

Decision to Impose Blockade Denied

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Monday)—The Press Association is authoritatively informed that there has been no decision on the part of the Supreme Council to reimpose the blockade on Germany as a result of Gen. von der Goltz's aggression, but that it may be necessary for the Supreme Economic Council to refuse consideration of Germany's request for the supply of foodstuffs and raw materials, concerning which the German Government is now negotiating with that council.

Restoration of Stolen Machinery

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris

PARIS, France (Sunday)—Five German delegates, including Mr. Bernheim, arrived at Versailles yesterday, for a conference regarding the restoration of the machinery stolen from France, which will be held today in the Trianon Palace.

HUTZLER BROTHERS

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AFGHANS WELCOMED BY THE BOLSHEVIKI

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office



woman has said: "For thirty years Europe has been aghast at d'Annunzio's escapades, which have served to make him the arch-type of the decadent superman of the 1890's." This may have served as a description of him before the war, but his daring and heroism as an airman have revealed a new side in d'Annunzio. He, a man past middle age, rose to be one of the first airmen of the day, and, as if that were not enough, he has now astounded, and secretly, against their judgment, ingratuated the world with the wild adventure of Flume.

When that folly was at its height I picked from a friend's shelves his "La Figlia di Jorio," a pastoral thirteenth century tragedy which was issued in English in 1907, thinking that it would make one more brave attempt to be captured by Gabriele d'Annunzio. No. I went laboriously through it. I yawned. And having finished it I turned for relief and reward to a reading of John Drinkwater's "Aramham Lincoln."

Next day a piece of good fortune befell me. I met an Italian-American, now an American citizen, who has been living in this country for 20 years. I unb burdened myself to him about Gabriele d'Annunzio, I explained to him how the pastoral tragedy "La Figlia di Jorio" had wearied me. He smiled, he brushed away my anxieties. "It's a sheer waste of time," he said, "to read d'Annunzio in English. His plots are nothing, his characterizations are on one string only. It is for his language we read him, his magical Italian, his cunning use of words, his mastery of rhythm, his gift of resurrecting old forms of verse and inventing new ones. Why in 'Flume' it is calculated that he has added a thousand words to the current Italian vocabulary. I read him with delight, as you read Swinburne, for the sound, not for the sense. He ought never to have been translated. You can't translate d'Annunzio. It's absurd. Apart altogether from his work as poet, playwright and novelist, there is the man himself. You can't place him; you can't describe him. He seems to be compounded of flame, of fire that nothing can quench. Why is the Italian Government lenient with him about the Flume escapade? Because everybody in Italy knows how much the country owes to him. His fiery speeches, rhetoric you would call them, brought Italy into the war; his 'Laudi' songs in praise of Italy, roused his countrymen to fervor; and what episode of the war was more magnificent than his flight to Vienna. He was the leader of the escadrille; he hovered over the city; he dropped low and dropped his leaflets. He had written them himself in his impassioned prose. The leaflets said: 'We might have dropped bombs; we drop messages of warning, we airmen, we poets. Oh, yes, I know all about him, his wildness, his waywardness, his willfulness, but he is a great poet and a great man. Blame him as you wish, like or dislike him, but for pity's sake don't read him in English. And if ever you have the chance—just hear him talk.'

Thinking it all over, I was very fortunate in dropping in to dinner at the Hotel Danieli, Venice, one night at the beginning of the present century. In future, when anybody says to me—"Have you read Gabriele d'Annunzio's latest?" I shall reply—"No, but I have heard him talk."

LITTLE HOUSES

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
The day of thinking it is a fine thing to live in "an apartment in the suburbs" is passing, and little houses are springing up like mushrooms in all the open spaces. In the city it is still possible to live in tiers, but where there is land enough to promise a garden—where there is a plot of ground large enough for peas and carrots, and, perhaps, for the proverbial hen—the suburban apartment is fast becoming a last resort.

It may be that high prices have something to do with it, it may be a question of ever-increasing rents; or it may be the alluring idea of having "windows all round" or of "going up stairs to bed." But whatever the reason, and in spite of the cost of labor and lumber, and all the well-advertised difficulties in the way of building, up go the little houses on every hand with a kind of cocksure rapidity. They are going up at such a rate that poems are being written about them in the magazines, and that is indubitably a sign of the times.

After all, the apartment house has found its place. It is invaluable in the town and need not be feared in the country. Our house lover, who, we thought, might be beguiled by the easy grace of living all on one floor, has emerged from his "flat" with the unimpaired enthusiasm of the householder and talks again matter-of-factly about putting his own coal into his own cellar and of driving nails whither he will, and altogether has proved that he is an independent fellow not caring a whit for janitors and all that sort of thing, and quite capable of taking care of himself, thank you.

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NEW HAVEN, Connecticut.—The executive committee of the Yale Alumni Advisory Board has recommended that \$150,000 be appropriated "for the erection, with a suitable setting, of a memorial to the Yale men who gave their lives in the world war." It is the opinion of the committee that a structure erected on the Harkness Quadrangle would be most suitable. Distinguished sculptors will be invited to send designs, as soon as the site has been determined. Students and members of the faculty have made other suggestions. Two of them which have met with some favor are the rebuilding of a town in Belgium and the building of a Yale Memorial Theater.

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ENGLISH CONDITIONS IN ARCHITECTURE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—Architecture may at this moment be said to be passing through a transition stage, for much of the theory and practice of design in favor prior to 1914 has had to be reconsidered in the light of altered conditions and varying demands. At the same time there is more activity apparent today in the building trades than has been the case for a very considerable period. This fact is undoubtedly due to "control," which, by putting an end to normal conditions, brought about an accumulation of constructive work of great commercial importance, added to which there is the need of completing schemes held up by the war. To sum up, Britain, like other countries, has to make good five years' arrears and also to supply the demands resulting from many new activities. The majority of the work now in hand emanates from the large speculator and commercial man rather than from those people who might build for their own occupation—the private individual being undoubtedly checked in his desire to build by the existing high prices and the uncertainty of completion due to the state of the Labor market.

Building Schemes Under Way

Among the larger building schemes in London which are now showing some signs of progress may be mentioned the London County Hall and the Port of London Authority Building; both of these no doubt will be near completion within a measurable period of time. In the provinces we understand work is to begin again in connection with the National Museum of Wales, and it may be hoped that with the workmen again in possession construction may be continued without further interruption.

Of the various schemes under consideration perhaps one of the most interesting comes from Manchester, where the question of providing a new and up-to-date art gallery is being mooted; the lack of area available in the Moseley Street gallery, and the fact that many of the city's art treasures cannot for this reason always be on view, is sufficient to warrant approval of the enterprise, apart from the fact that many would-be donors to the gallery are no doubt deterred from making presentations by the feeling that their gifts will only be available for inspection to a limited extent.

War Memorials

There is much talk about war memorials, but so far little has been done. The Crystal Palace is under consideration and is, we understand, destined to house the Imperial War Museum. Before the scheme can mature renovation or redecoration will be necessary, and this cannot be begun until the premises cease to be used as a dispersal depot. The public schools of England have, as might be expected, taken the lead in memorials to the old boys. Winchester is considering a most elaborate and far-reaching scheme, which, apart from involving the expenditure of a large sum of money, necessitates the removal of those buildings which were erected to commemorate the school's quincentenary and also the destruction of certain Georgian houses in Kingsgate Street.

The new buildings will provide a fine memorial cloister, new hall, art gallery, two small halls, and several class rooms, etc. The scheme has been prepared by Mr. Herbert Baker and should prove worthy of all the great traditions of one of the oldest public schools.

King's School, Canterbury, has a scheme, also the work of Mr. Herbert Baker, which combines provision for present-day necessities with some restoration work under the old schoolroom, while the other portion of the memorial will be in close proximity to the famous Norman stairway just by the Green Court.

Harrow, after calling in three eminent architects, favors, we understand, a fourth design, also by Mr. Herbert Baker, but at this moment nothing has been definitely decided.

The great need for increased housing accommodation is receiving more attention than any other building activity, and this fact has made slow progress with other work slower; in spite, however, of the enormous and increasing demand for houses very little has actually been completed. Guildford, in Surrey, is perhaps the exception to prove the rule, for it has, we understand, nearly completed some 60 houses out of the 88 which it has been proposed to erect; this is only a very small contribution, but there are many other schemes on foot. It is safe to say that almost every town of any size in the country is endeavoring

to follow a course of d'Annunzio with a course of George Eliot is to understand the difference between the Latin and the Anglo-Saxon. I am not proud. I hope that I do not consider myself better than anybody else, but, nevertheless—

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to launch one or more such schemes, but these have been held up for various reasons. The enormous cost as compared with pre-war prices leads to the display of a certain timidity; for where a few cottages cost a few hundred before the war, the amount must now be trebled, and this increase is reflected in the rental value, thus producing a state of things which without government aid, would seem to lead to an impasse.

RARE BURNSIANA IN MASONIC TEMPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
For the admirer of the poetry of Robert Burns, the biennial meeting of the Supreme Council of the Thirty-Third and Last Degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the southern jurisdiction of the United States, beginning October 20 in Washington, will be of unusual interest.

At this meeting the Supreme Council will formally accept and dedicate the William R. Smith Burnsiana, consisting of 5300 volumes, said to be the best collection of the works of Burns in the world, with the exception of that one in the Mitchell Library in Edinburgh.

William R. Smith was for many years superintendent of the National Botanical Garden in Washington. He was born in Scotland and began early in his life to collect the books which the trustees of his estate have placed in the keeping of the Supreme Council.

The collection includes not only every edition of the works of Burns Mr. Smith could obtain, but biographies, books inspired by the writings of Burns or bearing upon him in any respect, books descriptive of his home, of Scotland, and of his contemporaries. One Edition Is Missing

The first Kilmarnock edition of Burns' works is missing from this collection, but the catalogue contains 84 pages of dated editions, 17 pages of undated editions and seven pages of individual poems. There are also 150 engravings, photographs, and facsimiles, books the poet might have seen or used, busts, pedestals, a grandfather's clock, small table and bric-a-brac from his home or from places he visited.

It was the hope of Mr. Smith that Andrew Carnegie would build a Burns Memorial in Washington specially to house this collection. When this plan did not mature the Library of Congress was asked to house it but, as a condition precedent to the gift was that it must be kept intact, this library could not accept it. Burns has been called the great poet of Freemasonry, so the trustees turned to the temple of the Supreme Council, then under construction at Sixteenth and S streets, as a suitable depository.

Ready for Public Use

Installation of the collection in bookcases specially built for it in a room at the southern side of the banquet hall was completed on March 25, 1919. The public is to be admitted to the room during the hours the temple is open to visitors daily, but it is unlikely permission will be given to take any of the books from the temple.

William L. Boyden, librarian of the temple, will report to the Supreme Council, of which George Fleming Moore is sovereign grand commander, and John H. Cowles, secretary-general, that the collection has been indexed and is ready for public use. Appropriate ceremonies are being arranged for the acceptance of the collection during the biennial meeting.

Besides the Burnsiana the temple has a library of more than 90,000 volumes, largely upon Masonic subjects but embracing every kind of literature. These books also are open to public use, but owing to the popular conception that a lodge means secrecy, the number of visitors is not as large as it would be if it were generally understood that all are welcome.

UTAH POTASH FOR JAPAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Potash produced in Utah is to be exported to Japan, the latter country having decided to cease obtaining supplies from Germany, according to Iwao Katayama, professor of chemistry at the Technical College of Seoul, Korea, who has been sent to this country by the Japanese Government to study the development of the potash and resin industries.

After all, the apartment house has found its place. It is invaluable in the town and need not be feared in the country. Our house lover, who, we thought, might be beguiled by the easy grace of living all on one floor, has emerged from his "flat" with the unimpaired enthusiasm of the householder and talks again matter-of-factly about putting his own coal into his own cellar and of driving nails whither he will, and altogether has proved that he is an independent fellow not caring a whit for janitors and all that sort of thing, and quite capable of taking care of himself, thank you.

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THE NOTEBOOK OF A NATURALIST

The Paths Across the Fields

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
There are field paths in rural England which have been known to all of us since childhood. They are all men's paths, worn smooth by many feet, where one may wander over hill and dale, leaving care behind. Vaulting for sheer joy over the old stile, now crooked and torn, we find ourselves alone with nature. Yet, there is a bond of fellowship existing between us and the birds, beasts, and flowers, and we hold communion with them. The prospect, as we advance upon our quest, is at once noble and inspiring.

Whether it is a field of waving corn across which the path meanders snake-like, or a grassy meadow adorned with countless gems of floral splendor, all ripening in the summer sun, there is something to interest and instruct at every step we take.

The Kingfisher

We cross the little bridge spanning a stream which comes down from the hills. Just as we passed, there was a rapid flash of bright turquoise blue and yellow ochre. We hold our breath, fearing, if we stirred, that this feathered jewel—the kingfisher—would not permit us to view its gorgeous form just for one wonderful moment. Down stream it went on unerring wings, piping as it proceeded on its airy flight, and as we watched it through a glass, we noticed that it suddenly doubled back and retraced its course. The bird came nearer and nearer to our halting place. Such a wonderful episode in nature's pageant is witnessed only by the few who know of these things, who have eyes to see and hearts to respond. We give thanks for this wonderful event in nature's calendar and passed on our way rejoicing.

FINDING LOST CITIES FROM THE AIR

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Air photography announces the great part which it is going in the future to play in archaeological research by the revelation made by its means of a long forgotten city lying buried in the neighborhood of Samarra. For long centuries the presence of this city has been undreamed of, until the day came when its detailed outline, with traces of walls, foundations, public gardens, was shown in an air photograph, though not visible to anyone on the ground.

The city is older than the Christian era and was probably the home of several million people.

Colonel Beazley unfolded this subject of air photography at a meeting of the British Association in connection with the survey work in Mesopotamia during the war. A letter recently reached the Royal Geographical Society from Sir Aurel Stein in Kashgar also putting forward the extraordinary usefulness of air photography in archaeology. Sir Aurel said that many times when searching for the remains of ancient civilizations in the deserts of Central Asia, he had longed for the means of obtaining a view of the ground from an adequate height. From the relatively small height of an isolated clay terrace in the Tungkuang desert, at the western end of the Great Wall of China, he was able to recognize the ramparts once inclosing a border castrum, the lines of which were most difficult to trace on the spot, the ground being covered with reeds and scrub. But for the object of carrying a load he would have taken a man-carrying kite with him on his third expedition.

Though the difficulty of supplies for a time may delay the use of aeroplanes in Central Asia, Sir Aurel Stein is certain that work might be done in India in discovering ancient sites hidden by jungle overgrowth.

(Signed) GEO. H. ETHRIDGE.

Associate Judge Supreme Court, Jackson, Mississippi.

Sept. 23, 1919.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 946)

Strikes and Public Unrest

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I desire to commend your editorial in the issue of Sept. 17, entitled "The Development of a Spine." I deeply sympathize with Labor in its efforts to secure a fair share of the wealth created by Labor and machinery conjointly, and so long as business is organized as it now is, where large numbers of men are dependent for work on great aggregations of capital, the strike must be recognized as a right of Labor. In my opinion this right, however, should not be extended to embrace officers in the service of the government and upon whom the public must depend for the protection of the law. I think it is the duty of the public to see that some system is devised whereby the laborer, the capitalist and public (or the consumers) may be represented on the board of directors or board of management of large industrial enterprises, where they will have the right to inspect all books, papers, contracts, and to know all facts bearing on the management and operation of industry. It is necessary for Labor, whether organized or not, to have this information, so that it may know the cost of producing articles, the capital invested in plants and machinery, and the price obtained in the market, to the end that Labor may demand a fair share of the joint earnings of the laborer and the machine; and it is necessary for the public to have some information to the end that the public may know when and where profiteering exists, and the amount thereof, so that a proper remedy may be found for the protection of the consuming public.

Of course, it is necessary for the protection of the consuming public, to have a representation by the capitalist, and to have a reasonable amount of control to the end that his capital be not dissipated and destroyed or confiscated. I think a directory might be organized under law composed of practically one-third to represent Labor, one-third to represent Capital and one-third to represent the consuming public. While a strike is a necessity under modern conditions of centralized industry, it is the duty of the government to provide adequate machinery to see that a fair deal is given every one interested, including the consuming public.

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MOVE TO STOP ALL COTTON GAMBLING

World Conference, Says Member of Its Executive Committee, Will Attempt Removal of the Cotton Exchanges

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Elimination of gambling in cotton by the removal of cotton exchanges from the world will be attempted by the world cotton conference, according to James MacColl, member of the executive committee, speaking for that committee at yesterday's session of the conference. Declaring that none of the 11 separate interests in the cotton trade was justified in holding narrow and selfish views, Mr. MacColl opened the conference yesterday morning at the Mosque of Jerusalem, Temple of the Mystic Shrine in St. Charles Avenue by making a plea to hitherto hostile factions to get together, brush aside old and uneconomic methods and agree upon means of supplying the world's need for cotton.

Mr. MacColl said the growers would undoubtedly point out that the way to get a full supply would be to pay an adequate price, and the spinners could claim that the future requirements of the world are so great that a good price would be paid, no matter how much was produced.

Other important subjects before the conference emphasized by Mr. MacColl were stabilizing of price certification of cotton for southern warehouses, a "decent American bale," net weight purchase by the spinners, standard bales of at least 20 pounds, economy in baling and sampling and new means of financing the crop.

Election of Officers

W. B. Thompson, deposed by Governor Pleasant as chairman of the New Orleans dock board, which handles all the cotton of the second port of the United States, was elected president by the delegates. Other officers chosen were: Vice-presidents, Frank H. Grum, Memphis, Tennessee; Giorgio Mylius, Italy; Sir Frank Warner, England; Fernand Hanus, Belgium; Charles Clerc, France; executive secretary, Emile V. Stier; recording secretary, Winston D. Adams; assistant secretaries, Eugene J. Gun, R. C. Dickerson, A. R. Pearce of Manchester, England, H. O. Morgan.

Major Behrman welcomed the delegates to New Orleans. Walter B. Parker, of the Association of Commerce spoke for the industries of the city. W. B. Thompson also spoke. Governor Pleasant, who was to have welcomed the delegates to Louisiana, was unable to be present.

Nearly 6000 United States delegates and over 100 representatives of textile mills in 31 other nations are registered at headquarters. Eighty-five delegates, representing every phase of cotton industry, is England's quota to the conference. Frank Nasmyth, editor of the Manchester Textile Recorder, is secretary of the delegation. Mr. Nasmyth said the British delegation would strongly urge better baling methods.

Growers Vote to Organize

Discrimination against American insurance companies by English importers who are refusing to accept cotton and other United States goods unless insured in English companies is one of the subjects which will be brought before the conference for discussion and adjustment, if possible.

Southern cotton growers to the number of 300 met yesterday morning and voted to organize for their own protection and to take their warehouses from outside interference. J. S. Wannamaker of South Carolina stated to the growers that the South was bankrupt and that the southern cotton grower had to look to himself to get more interest in the industry and the white man back to the cotton fields.

The Union Warehouse Company announced yesterday that shortly after the first of the year it would start construction of 27 warehouses, all but two of which would be in 10 southern states, the other two going to Illinois and Massachusetts.

LOSSES CAUSED BY AUSTRALIAN STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia has just emerged from the seamen's strike, and is probably in no mood to appreciate the opportune publication of a report on industrial conditions in the Commonwealth during 1918. In view of Australia's Arbitration Court and its many Labor administrations, both federal and state, it is surprising to know that in six years more than £5,000,000 has been lost as the result of strikes.

G. H. Knibbs, the Commonwealth statistician, states that from 1913 to 1918 there were 2153 industrial disputes, involving 693,717 workers, and representing a loss of 9,156,589 working days, or £5,073,246. As the card system dispute of 1917 was the main factor in causing the workers to forfeit in that year in wages £2,594,808, representing 4,599,653 working days, one may surmise that the record would have been still more amazing if 1918 figures could have been joined to those of 1917.

There has been a striking increase in the membership of trades unions, which rose from 175,529 in 1906 to 581,755 in 1918, the membership of the unions being equal to 56 per cent of the estimated total number of employees 20 years of age and over.

Critics of Labor government find much to interest them in the fact that Queensland's Labor Ministry has not found a means of avoiding industrial strife in the great northern State. Last year, 1918, was marked by 84 industrial

disputes in Queensland, involving 10,678 workers, and a loss in wages of £131,142. As the total loss of wages, due to industrial turmoil, in the six states of Australia in 1918 was £372,324, Queensland's contribution is easily first. In days lost owing to strikes Queensland is also first, though New South Wales is a close second.

SOME FACTS ABOUT POLITICAL STRIKES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

The general committee of 15, appointed by the industrial conference to consider all subjects submitted by any one of the three groups and report on them to the conference, was in session all day yesterday. The most important subject under consideration was the resolution regarding the steel strike, which had come to a

RESOLUTION LOST ON STEEL STRIKE

Defection of Some of Public Group Over Week-End Defeats It—Comment on Secret Method of Conference Work

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a committee of two from each group to investigate the steel strike, the strikers to go back to work pending a report. It was reported that a meeting of the directors of the United States Steel Corporation, called by Elbert H. Gary, met in New York on Sunday and that Mr. Gary was advised to "stand pat."

Other Subjects Considered

Other subjects considered by the committee of 15 yesterday were immigration, wages, hours, working conditions and women in industry. Agreement was reached on all of these and special sub-committees will be recommended to take them up for further consideration. The larger subjects in which Labor is vitally interested, such as arbitration, including the various methods that have been suggested in the resolutions presented by William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, Gavin McNab, and others, will be reserved for consideration by the committee itself at future meetings.

"Strikes have been precipitated which might have been avoided; union funds and federation funds have been needlessly dissipated. Some of the strikes have had a distinctly political origin. Political strikes must either fail or end in revolution. They are not against the capitalist, but against the community. It is not the capitalist who suffers, but the people. Against such strikes the government must protect the people or it must surrender its functions. The effect of such strikes is to decrease production and increase the price of commodities.

"In view of the national situation and the possibility of a grave shortage, it is imperative that trade unionists should face the facts. The outstanding ones are that the war is over; that competitive laws as between nations are now forcefully operating; that food and raw materials required for the sustenance of the men and women of Britain must be bought from countries over whose merchants our government has no control; and that these commodities must be paid for with goods, and not paper. November, 1919, to May, 1920, will be fateful months; unless sanitary returns and production increases they will be tragic months.

"The past quarter has brought to the management committee 71 disputes involving 281,057 members. The total benefit paid out was £32,035 7s. 1d., as against a total contribution of £18,804 10s. 8d. The largest payment goes to the boilermakers, who received during the quarter the sum of £22,191 15s.

"Some claims, particularly those arising out of the 40 and 44-hour week, were negatived by the management committee, while others were adjourned for fuller information. The disputes arising in the cotton trade come within this category."

RIVER FRONT STRIKE IN LOUISIANA GROWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—The

river front strike here assumed a

more serious aspect yesterday. Screenmen, numbering more than 1800, submitted a demand that unless the longshoremen's demands are granted, they

will strike on Thursday. Ferrymen, teamsters' loaders and dock employees, numbering more than 4000, also announced their determination to walk out.

Between 500 and 600 men employed at the public grain elevator have submitted demands for an increase in pay, and, if they do not receive it by Thursday, they will join the strikers. Already more than 5000 longshoremen and 1200 banana workers on the river front are out.

Should the longshoremen's demands not be granted by Thursday, which seemed improbable yesterday, since the stevedores and steamship agents were standing firm and would not even discuss the strike, it means that more than 10,000 men employed on the river front will have quit work by noon of that day. A loss of more than \$2,000,000 a day would result to the importers and exporters of New Orleans.

UNION'S RAPID PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

LONDON, England—Mr. W. Thorne, M. P., in a report to be submitted to the general council meeting in London, of the National Union of General Workers claims that there is not another union in Great Britain or any other country that has made such rapid progress. The total membership, which now stands at 454,975, has increased by 30,562 in the June quarter.

The balance of funds has increased during the past 12 months by £107,224 and now amounts to £368,600. The branch income for the June quarter was increased by £5521.

TEACHERS' SALARIES INCREASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

MITCHELL, South Dakota—Salaries of rural school-teachers in this (Davison) county have increased to such an extent in the past two years that the average is \$100 per month. Many teachers with second grade certificates are receiving \$125 per month.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, American Red Cross, will be held on Wednesday, October 22, at 4 p. m., at 142 Berkeley St., Boston. All members of this chapter are invited to attend without further notice.

MARY P. H. SHERBURNE, Secretary.

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SOUTH NATICK, MASS.
OPEN ALL WINTER
Caters to particular people, and noted for its homelike cooking.
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EXCESS HOLDINGS OF SUGAR DENIED

Both Secretary of War and Secretary of Navy Say Stock in Store Is Small—Rationing Being Enforced in Both Branches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—

There is no surplus of sugar in the army or navy, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, and Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday. On the contrary, the supplies of sugar are such as to make rationing of the officers and the enlisted men necessary in the army, and to a certain extent in the navy, they declared, in answer to reports of excessive stocks on hand.

By the time the committee meets again, it is hoped the bill passed by Congress on Saturday to amend the Food Control Act, so as to give the government power to prosecute alleged profiteers in wearing apparel, can be presented to the President for his signature.

Otherwise it would be necessary to wait 10 days for the bill to become law without his signature. The bill had not been sent to the White House from Congress yesterday. The committee will formulate a policy of enforcing the amendments which the Attorney-General will outline to district attorneys throughout the country.

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STEEL STRIKERS NOW RETURNING

Operations Resumed in Several Districts During Week Just Ended, and Strikers' Ranks Are Rapidly Being Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—The beginning of the fourth week of the national steel strike saw the situation throughout Pittsburgh, western Pennsylvania, eastern Ohio and northern West Virginia districts materially improved over the beginning of the third week.

In this Tri-State area, where more than 160,000 steel workers are employed, there are now only two districts where operations have not been resumed at least in part, the Steubenville, Ohio, and the Wheeling, West Virginia, districts. Last week four districts were completely suspended. Operations were resumed since last Monday in the Mahoning Valley, centered at Youngstown, Ohio, and the upper Monongahela Valley, centered at Donora and Monessen, Pennsylvania.

In the Mahoning Valley there are upward of 50,000 steel workers, while in the upper Monongahela Valley there are upward of 15,000. The fact that operations have been resumed in these two districts, however, does not mean that all these men are back at work. In fact, not half are back in the Ohio district, and just about half in the upper Monongahela Valley. Three big plants are operating at Youngstown, the Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, the Brier Hill Steel Company, and the Republic Iron & Steel Company. An effort to bring about a strike at the Chester (West Virginia) plant of the American Sheet & Tin Plate Company yesterday failed. Fewer than 100 men headed the strike, it is said.

Pittsburgh District Operating

The Pittsburgh district proper, though some plants are still experiencing a labor shortage, is now operating practically at capacity, and new men are being hired daily to replace those still on strike. It is said that the Youngstown plants which resumed were able to do so through the influx of men from other districts.

In several districts the strike has virtually come to an end. Chief of these is the Newcastle, Pennsylvania, district, where all plants are said to be operating at 100 per cent and the strikers now number fewer than 300. Originally there were about 5000 strikers in this district. In the Shenango Valley traces of the strike are also rapidly disappearing. Sharon and Farrell, Pennsylvania, report practically all plants in operation and the strikers' ranks are being thinned every day. Ellwood City, Vandergrift, Tarentum, Etna, and Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, and Weirton, West Virginia, are other places where the strike is over. In the Homestead, Braddock, Rankin, and Duquesne districts, although there is still ample evidence that a strike is on, plant officials assert men are being hired in large numbers every day and jobs left vacant by the strikers are being rapidly filled up.

Senators Return to Capital

The Senate committee, which investigated the strike here on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, returned to Washington, District of Columbia, on Sunday night after members of the committee had made it plain that mill labor must be Americanized.

The number of foreigners encountered by the senators in their tour of the mill district was surprising to them. In some districts it was found that the English language was practically unknown. The trip is said to have established firmly in the minds of the senators that the majority of the strikers are foreigners. In only a few instances were American strikers encountered.

Americanization Urged

Senate Committee Returns From Steel District to National Capital

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Members of the Senate Committee on Education and Labor, which investigated the steel strike, returned to Washington yesterday after taking voluminous testimony in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the very center of the steel industry. Pending the report of the committee on the actual causes of the controversy between the United States Steel Corporation and the organized steel workers, William S. Kenyon (R.), Senator from Iowa, and chairman of the committee, refused to discuss the actual findings of the committee, but issued a strong appeal to the American people, calling attention to the urgent necessity for Americanizing the foreign born who constitute more than 50 per cent of the mill workers in certain sections.

The committee feels strongly that the failure of the United States to assimilate the immigrant is a constant danger and a standing obstacle to social, industrial, political, and economic harmony. Men who cannot read or write English and who must receive orders in a foreign tongue cannot be expected to understand the fundamentals of American institutions or to exercise the freedom and initiative of American citizens in a national emergency, members of the committee declared.

Time for Action Now

"It is time for the American people represented by the American Congress," said Senator Kenyon, "to give determined consideration to some plan for giving these foreign citizens an opportunity to learn what the institutions of America stand for and to be Americanized."

One result of the investigation of

the committee will be to speed along several Americanization bills now pending before Congress. It has been generally charged where industrial unrest has arisen, that foreign-born residents have been chiefly affected. Senator Kenyon's statement on the need for Americanization follows:

"I do not desire to discuss the steel strike, nor the reason or causes thereof at this time. The committee has not as yet completed its investigations. I think it permissible to say, however, that the committee returns from the Pittsburgh district strongly in favor of some Americanization bill. I have thought for a long while that Congress must do what it can to help stimulate Americanism. That is a common ground upon which we all can stand and is a rallying point for the radical element."

The big drift of workingmen back to the mills in Gary, which had been looked for in some quarters, did not take place yesterday.

Prohibition Proves Worth

Steel Strikers' Officials Assert That it Has Aided the Men Greatly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Prohibition has proved one of the chief assets to the workers during the steel strike. Oscar Anderson, president of the Gary Council of Steel Workers, conducting the strike there, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor here yesterday. His view of the value of prohibition in contributing to order was supported by his companions, other strike leaders, who said that with liquor available there would doubtless have been some trouble.

John H. de Young, in general charge in this district, declared yesterday that "Red" investigations in Gary are being overworked by military and local officials. He asserted that the facts do not justify such attention to revolutionary activities, and that its effect is to give the strike a revolutionary aspect which he and other strike leaders present do not welcome.

The Wisconsin Mills of the International Harvester Company at South Chicago reopened yesterday as scheduled. Another plant in the neighborhood also reopened. The strikers, however, claim that they are holding their ground through this district.

Federal troops have been asked into East Chicago and Indiana Harbor, where martial law has been proclaimed by the adjutant-general of Indiana. State militia and state deputies are on duty.

John Fitzpatrick, chairman of the national strike committee, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor yesterday that the strikers feel safe when the regulars are on the job.

Gary strike leaders admitted yesterday that some strikers were going back. They said these were black and white Americans, and that the foreigners were holding out best. They claimed the defections were not large.

GOVERNMENT WILL TRY TO STOP STRIKE

Operations Increasing in Steel Plants in Youngstown—Strikers Firm

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio—Increasing operations here and at Warren, where more than 3000 of the 5300 Trumbull Steel employees were working yesterday, indicated new activity in this district. Announcement was made that the Sharon Steel Hoop will start four Youngstown mills tomorrow. Skilled employees of both these companies are members of the Amalgamated Association, and return under agreement.

Republic Iron & Steel blast furnaces were started yesterday, the third in Youngstown to start since Thursday. The others are the Brier Hill and Youngstown Sheet & Tube plants, which have also started open hearth operations. That strikers are working was denied at union headquarters. It was claimed that Republic open hearth workers voted on Sunday not to return until the company deals with the national strike committee.

Many arrests were made on Sunday and yesterday in Youngstown, East Youngstown and Struthers, for minor disturbances. The strikers' picket forces were increased.

Defiance Is Urged

Gary Strikers Advised Not to Submit to Military Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GARY, Indiana—Circulars bearing the caption "Proclamation of the Communist Party of America," and urging the calling of mass meetings, which are prohibited under the military orders of Col. W. S. Mapes, commander of the federal troops here, fell into the hands of secret service men of the army yesterday and efforts are being made to trace the authorship. The proclamations were being distributed among the steel workers. Considerable stir among officials resulted from the circulars.

There will be no mass meetings held, Colonel Mapes declared. "We have a large enough force to prevent anything of the kind," he said. The statements of the circulars, Colonel Mapes declared he felt satisfied, did not have the sanction of conservative workingmen of Gary.

After declaring that the "mass action of the workers" had won out against the militia when a parade was held in the city in defiance of the orders of the Mayor before the federal troops arrived, the circular continued: "Are you workingmen of this country going to submit meekly to the use of military invasion and force to break your strike? Shall the iron heel rule unchallenged? This is the hour to rouse the workers."

"Gather in great mass meetings," the proclamation continued; "bring to the attention of the unenlightened workers the meaning of martial law at Gary. Show them that it is not enough to strike against low wages and bad working conditions, but that the strike must be directed against capitalism."

At the headquarters of the Communist Party of America, in Chicago, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed last night that the wording of the circular was

the same as a proclamation on the front page of last week's issue of The Communist, the official organ of the party, but the informant said he had not seen any of the circulars distributed at Gary.

Colonel Mapes also stated that tacks and broken glass were being scattered over the streets of the city in order to put the army motor trucks out of service. The scattering of glass and tacks Colonel Mapes also attributed to the radical element.

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WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH FIUME?

Both Italians and Jugo-Slavs
Wish to Settle Dispute, and
Italy, in Spite of Her Poet,
Cannot Afford to Interfere

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—Plato, not without reason, banished poets from his Republic; the practical Anglo-Saxon world seldom allows its decisions to be guided by these idealists. But in the Italy of today, despite the general tendency to utilitarianism, Gabriele d'Annunzio has played a prominent part in the events of the last five years. In May, 1915, his speeches were used as powerful incentives to bring Italy into the European war; in September, 1919, he puts himself at the head of an Italian Jameson raid for the annexation of Fiume, and defies the Paris conference.

His action has seriously embarrassed the Italian Government, for there is not the faintest reason to doubt the sincerity of Mr. Nitti, the Italian Premier, in his strong denunciation of the raid. "I cannot," exclaimed the Prime Minister, "conceal a profound sense of bitterness and grief, because, for the first time, although for idealistic ends, sedition has entered the Italian Army." The statement is historically correct; for Italy, unlike Spain, has never been liable to military pronunciamientos.

Two Italian Parallels

There are only two doubtful Italian parallels to d'Annunzio's expedition—the Battle of Aspromonte, in 1862, in which Garibaldi was wounded by an Italian bullet, and the Battle of Mentana, in which his premature and unauthorized march upon Rome in 1867 was stopped by a French and papal army. But, as the old Garibaldian Republican deputy, Colajanni, who was present at Aspromonte, reminded the Chamber in the recent debate, "the present situation is very different from that of Aspromonte, and d'Annunzio is very different from Giuseppe Garibaldi." And the veteran Sicilian patriot added, as a warning to the excitable poet, that Garibaldi himself, when the order came to stop his march into the Trentino during the war of 1866, gave a splendid example of discipline by uttering the historic phrase: "I obey."

What are the causes of the expedition? By the secret Treaty of London of April 26, 1915, which was Italy's condition for supporting the Allies, the city of Fiume was assigned to Croatia. This, as Francesco Nitti truly remonstrated with the Chamber, was not his fault or that of his Foreign Minister, Tommaso Tittoni, for they were not then in power, but it was the fault of Baron Sonnino, who signed that agreement. More than that, Mr. Tittoni, who was at that time Ambassador in Paris, has stated that at no period of the negotiations did the then Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs ever claim Fiume; his rejected claims were in Dalmatia, to the south of Trau in the direction of Spalato, and the peninsula of Sabbioncello, which lies between Spalato and Ragusa, and not in the north.

The question of Fiume was not raised by any responsible Italian statesman until Mr. Bissolati drew attention to it in January of the present year, although there was a large section of Fiumani in favor of annexation to Italy. For the actual city of Fiume, apart from its suburbs, has undoubtedly preponderantly Italian population. According to the most recent statistics, it contains (besides Hungarians and persons of other nationalities) 24,212 Italians, and only 15,687 Slavs. But Fiume has an almost wholly Slav suburb of Sussak, separated from it by a tiny stream, and the united population of Flumen-cum-Sussak is 26,602 Slavs and only 25,781 Italians, or a Slav majority of 521. Besides, the hinterland of Fiume, like that of Dalmatia, is almost entirely Slav, and coast towns largely depend upon the country behind them.

Trieste as a Rival

Thus, the Jugo-Slavs point out that Fiume is the natural port of Agram and Belgrade, while the Italians, on the economic side of the question, contend that Trieste will be ruined, if Fiume becomes, in the hands of a foreign state, its favored rival for the commercial hegemony of the Adriatic. It has been suggested that a Jugo-Slav outlet might be found at the Bay of Bakar (Italico, Buccari), a little to the south of Fiume, where the water is fairly deep. But Bakar is much exposed to the bora, that terrible wind which at certain seasons scourges the head of the Adriatic. Besides, it would have to be connected by a railway of very steep gradient with the existing line from Fiume to Agram, and its harbor is still to make.

The main point, however, is to settle the question of Fiume as soon as possible. Any definite settlement would be better than this prolonged state of uncertain hopes and fears. Both Italians and Jugo-Slavs want to get to work, nor can Italy desire, for the

Thus some years must elapse, and much capital be expended, before Jugo-Slavia could have its outlet on the sea—the object above all others for which landlocked Serbia has fought her last three wars.

Those who glibly suggest Cattaro as a possible commercial port are unaware that to that magnificent southern fjord, except near Castelnuovo, whence the Sutorina valley leads to Ragusa, the mountains descend from a height of 1500 feet or so almost to the water's edge, while Spalato has no railway communication with the Bosnian head, of which it is the natural face. Hence, in the course of the last six months, various compromises for Fiume have been proposed: that it should be an Italian town with a free port or with a Serbian free zone in the harbor, on the analogy of the Serbian zone at the port of Salonica; that it and its neighborhood should be formed into a buffer state, and that a plebiscite should be held there to decide its future in a few years' time.

Meanwhile, the delay of the Paris conference in settling this question, and the unfortunate rejection of an excellent compromise, upon which two Italian and two Jugo-Slav business men had agreed last April, have not only kept alive, but have increased the nervous tension of both the Italian Fiumani and the Italians of the Italian Kingdom. All business, except political agitation, came to a standstill at Fiume; all Nationalist speeches culminated with a shout of "Long live Fiume" in Italy. D'Annunzio's raid is the natural, but deplorable, result.

A Deplorable Raid

Deplorable, indeed, that raid is, as Mr. Nitti pointed out, for Italy herself. Apart from the individuality of d'Annunzio, whose personal attack upon Mr. Clemenceau has made him unpopular in France, it was an act of folly to fly in the face of the European Areopagus, especially at a moment when, as the Italian Premier said, Italy "cannot resist" without direct American aid; when coal and food are scarce, and the exchange on the dollar and the pound sterling is most unfavorable to the Italians.

Poets rarely contemplates consider questions of debt and credit; figures of arithmetic are less familiar to them than figures of rhetoric. But statesmen, responsible for the government of a country, have to consider financial balances, rather than rhetorical tropes, and cannot allow their economic bases to be upset by an expedition which Mr. Nitti condemned as "deplorable," and defined as "half romantic, half literary." Italy is too big a country to adopt the familiar Balkan device of putting the concert of the powers before a fait accompli, as did Bulgaria when she annexed eastern Rumelia in 1885, as did the two Danubian principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia when they united in 1859. But Italy is not big enough to defy all the Allies, nor would the gain of even Fiume against their wishes be of real advantage to her.

At the same time, considerable allowances must be made for the Italians on account of this long state of nervous tension due to the uncertainty as to Fiume's fate. But it is impossible to absolve of all responsibility those Italians and foreigners who excited the Italian people in the early days of the Paris conference to believe that the then Italian delegates would obtain all, or nearly all, that they asked, for the mere asking. Mr. Nitti has never made that mistake.

Plain Unvarnished Truth

From the moment that he came into office last June, he has told the people the plain, unvarnished truth about the situation, external and internal. In his speech on the Fiume raid, he justly remarked that one of the reasons for foreign opposition to Italy's Adriatic claims had been the suspicion that the Italian people were imperialistic. Those who know the common sense of the Italian people are well aware that this charge of imperialism is groundless; but those foreigners who do not know the Italian people, but have read some of the Italian propagandist literature and the Italian Nationalist press, might well be excused for making this mistake.

A broad, it is not sufficiently recognized that the Nationalists are a minority of the Italian people and have only 3 out of 508 deputies in the Italian Chamber. But they have been "heard" by reason of their much speaking," and at times have been used as what the Italians call a lunga mano, "a feeler" to advance extreme claims, by official personages who were ready to accept something less. Of their sincerity there is no doubt, but rather of their statesmanship. And Gabriele d'Annunzio is no statesman.

The main point, however, is to settle the question of Fiume as soon as possible. Any definite settlement would be better than this prolonged state of uncertain hopes and fears. Both Italians and Jugo-Slavs want to get to work, nor can Italy desire, for the

sake of her poet, to embroil herself with her Allies, least of all with the United States. Public opinion abroad should support Mr. Nitti in his difficult position, and the delegates of the Allies in Paris should do all that they can to alleviate the economic needs of his country and to decide at once to whom Fiume is to belong, and on what conditions.

ECONOMIC VALUE OF PEACE TREATY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Journal des Débats has devoted a long article to the economic value of the peace treaty, which is worthy of consideration as representing a large part of French opinion on this question.

The government, in the eyes of the Débats, is the board of directors of "the great collective and national enterprise called the State." France is called upon to reestablish order, economy, and financial balance in this organization, and it will only be able to do this if it adopts a methodical and reasoned plan of action. At the present moment, it is confronted with the task of drawing up its balance sheet.

Now this balance sheet is not particularly brilliant, but it does not indicate bankruptcy. All depends upon the solvency of its principal debtor, Germany, the engagements of which represent a large part of the assets of France. The Journal des Débats points out that Mr. Loucheur's faith in the solvency of Germany, as he expressed it in his recent speech in the Chamber, is based upon practical reasons, deprived of all sentimentalism. Mr. Loucheur deems that the sum to be paid annually by Germany to France during 30 or 40 years amounts to 18,000,000,000 francs. This sum seems enormous, but as values have more than doubled and often trebled, Germany will be able to pay these 18,000,000,000 francs in products at their present value.

Thus Germany will deliver coal at the minimum German price which will never be allowed to exceed the price of English coal. Already 44,000,000 tons are provided for, representing no less than 2,500,000,000 francs. In five or six years, Germany will be allowed to export some 80,000,000 tons, valued at 5,000,000,000 francs. Payment in kind is, for France, the best possible method. France does not and must not rely on the bonds, which are merely a recognition of the debt contracted by Germany, but on those products which have for France, in Paris so soon as, that line is defined.

No Bright Promise

Such a state of affairs, it may be noted, is no proof of the existence of a vigorous national life at the present moment, and it certainly holds out no bright promise for the future. The ability, namely, to put an army into the field, is no indication as to the strength of a European state at the present time. On the contrary, the armed forces still in existence and still contending with one another in various parts of Europe but point to a failure to cope with this aftermath of war, and bear, indeed, a close and dangerous resemblance to the bands of mercenaries left preying upon an exhausted European community by the Thirty Years War.

Blind to the real situation, however, the Poles are engrossed in expanding their territory to the utmost at the expense of the Russia of the czars while yet that Russia lies more or less prostrate in their path. Their views as to the best means of accomplishing that object differ, but with them all the object is the same.

Ignace Paderewski, the Premier, and General Plisudski, Chief of State, for instance, stand for the absorption of those parts of Russia—in Lithuania, White Russia and the Ukraine—which formerly were connected with Russian Poland, and which still have, as the Paderewski school fondly argues, the link of a Roman Catholic element in their midst to attach them to the Poland of the present. This school loses sight of the fact that history teaches that, politically, Roman Catholicism acts as a unifying force only when it has the adherence of the bulk of a population, and that the reverse effect is seen when the Roman Catholic element is in the minority, as is the case in the Russian districts in question, where the peasantry belongs to the Orthodox Church. Hence Ignace Paderewski and his following rely upon religious ties and the grant of a modified autonomy to secure the future adhesion of the Russian territory they are intent on absorbing. They would, in fact, attempt to apply the dominion form of government in circumstances closely resembling those which would have obtained

NEW SOUTH WALES PLANS
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Holman, the state Premier, has announced a slight reconstruction of the Ministry. He also intends to carry out a vigorous program of development. Mr. Hall, formerly Attorney-General, is now Minister for Housing and is offering advantageous terms to persons who desire to have houses built by the government. By arrangement with the Commonwealth, certain railroads are to be constructed to open land for the use of returned soldiers. Mr. Fitzgerald, formerly Minister for Health, is to pilot the Local Government Bill through the Legislative Council.

AUSTRALIA'S RISE IN PRICES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales.—Mr. Holman, the state Premier, has announced a slight reconstruction of the Ministry. He also intends to carry out a vigorous program of development. Mr. Hall, formerly Attorney-General, is now Minister for Housing and is offering advantageous terms to persons who desire to have houses built by the government. By arrangement with the Commonwealth, certain railroads are to be constructed to open land for the use of returned soldiers. Mr. Fitzgerald, formerly Minister for Health, is to pilot the Local Government Bill through the Legislative Council.

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ARISTIDE BRIAND IN PUBLIC LIMELIGHT

French Newspaper Recalls Circumstances Attending Origin of the Salonika Expedition Which It Attributes to Him

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Events, circumstances, and himself conspire at this important moment of pending elections to place Aristide Briand in the exact focus of the public limelight. There is all the gossip about his political maneuvers, then he goes to St. Etienne and makes a campaigning speech declaring he has had enough of the Union sacrée, which is now obsolete, and generally delivers himself of strong election utterances which attract great attention, and on the morrow of this he is big in the public gaze, bigger than ever in some ways, in connection with more or less necessary revelations concerning his part in the planning of the Salonika expedition. It is true that in this latter affair he is on his defense, and is not conducting himself with the arrogance of aggression; but none the less it is a big thing, and the final effect is more in favor of the former Premier than almost anything he has done or said. Real history, as it was being prepared behind the government scenes, is revealed.

Mr. Briand and Salonika

Mr. Briand's part in the inception of the Salonika scheme has suddenly become a subject of prime importance and historic revelation, and this is the result of an indirect challenge by the *Libre Parole*, which gave General de Castelnau the chief credit for the inception of the expedition. This newspaper in an article published the following note: "In May, 1915, some days before the entry of Italy into the war, the Cabinet of which Mr. Briand was president, had to consider a scheme emanating from General de Castelnau, which included sending toward Austria (it is better here not to indicate the place of disembarkation fixed upon, which, strategically, was infinitely preferable to Salonika) of an expeditionary corps of 400,000 men. The implacable opposition of Messrs. Augagneur and Malvy caused the rejection of the plan. Then we had the Dardanelles, the Bulgarian negotiations, the Serbian retreat, the Constantine comedy, and ultimately Bolshevikism and the Rumanian defeat. The scheme which General Castelnau wished to carry out at the outset triumphed at last when some sort of base was established at Salonika, and the victory of the Franchet d'Esperance armies, prepared by Guillaumat, gave the most striking confirmation to this plan."

The subject being brought forward in this manner at the very moment when Aristide Briand had gone to St. Etienne to talk things over with his constituents, the former Premier at once made a long statement for publication to the *Libre Républicaine*, the local newspaper. "Although the statement appears in the third person, it is obvious that he prepared it himself, word for word. Referring to the statement in the *Libre Parole*, it says: 'We can state that this information is entirely untrue. To begin with, Mr. Briand was not president of the council in May, 1915. He did not become so until November of the same year. At no time was any report from General de Castelnau on the eastern expedition communicated to the Cabinet. It was in January, 1915, on the first of the month to be exact, at the Elysée, that Mr. Briand, who was then keeper of the seals and Minister of Justice in the Viviani Cabinet, made the proposition to the President of the Republic and the members of the government to organize, in cooperation with the English, an expedition of 300,000 men, which, disembarking at an Adriatic port, would go forward to join the Serbians whose army had just gained a great victory over the Austrians, crowned by the capture of more than 50,000 prisoners. The idea was

adopted in the main by the members of the government, but Mr. Millerand, Minister of Justice, and Mr. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, raised objections, and asked that the G. Q. G. should be consulted. It was decided that this should be done. Some days later the G. Q. G. addressed a report to the government in which the conclusion was reached that the expedition would be an absolute impossibility.

Attacks Against Mr. Briand

Subsequently, Bulgaria having attacked Serbia, and the latter finding herself in peril, troops had to be sent to her assistance, but it was too late. They were not able to join up with the Serbian Army which was threatened with complete destruction. It was then that the English were disposed entirely to renounce all intervention in the Balkans and to bring back the troops to France. Many politicians took the same view, and one recalls the many violent attacks directed against Mr. Briand, who had by this time become President of the Council, when he persisted in maintaining the French troops sent out there, increasing the number, and obtaining from the English their consent to follow this example. As is well known he succeeded in overcoming the resistance of Field Marshal Kitchener and this is the true origin of the great Salonika expedition which, as early as 1916, delivered the Suez Canal from the enterprises of Turkey, barred the road to Constantinople against the Emperor William II, saved the Serbian Army from surrender, and enabled Florina and Monastir to be occupied.

"During this time our Russian allies, freed from the menace of the Turkish troops which had been recalled to Salonika, captured Erzurum and Trebizond, the British recaptured Kut-el-Amara and took Bagdad, and the King of the Hedjaz, breaking with the Turks, came over to our side and captured the holy places and Mecca—which acts had a great effect upon the Muhammadan populations of Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco. Another consequence—and not one of the least—of the expedition was that Rumania declared war against Germany. Finally, as is known, it was the striking victories of the army of the East in 1918 which brought about the capitulation of Turkey, Bulgaria, and Austria-Hungary."

Loire Républicaine, in conclusion, says: "There are the facts. Anyone who would deny Mr. Briand the credit for this, when every one in Parliament and the country has recognized and acknowledged it, must be inspired by very bad faith, and the desire to misunderstand."

SALE OF WHEAT TO JAPAN
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Mr. Justice Pring, who was appointed a royal commission to inquire into an extraordinary sale by the New South Wales Government of 72,000 tons of inferior wheat to a buyer who wished to sell to Japan, has furnished his report. The main points are summarized as under: No evidence to warrant the conclusion that there was a secret understanding that the buyer was to have favored treatment. The price of 4s. 4½d. was fair, if not good, in all the circumstances. The absence of deposit or other security was a mistake and indicated want of proper caution. A monopoly of eastern trade seemed fair in the case of a purchaser of such a large quantity of wheat. It was regrettable that the contract was not submitted to the Crown Solicitor for revision.

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UNVEILING OF THE LINCOLN STATUE

Judge Alton Parker Declares "Lincoln in Manchester Stands for Ideals of American Pioneer and the Manchester Spinner"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England—Manchester recently did honor to a number of distinguished Americans who came to the city to take part in the ceremony of unveiling the Lincoln statue by the sculptor George Grey Barnard at Platt Fields. Both the American Ambassador, John W. Davis, and Judge Parker, Chancellor of the Sulgrave Institute, and the representatives of the donors of the statue, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Phelps Taft, were among the party and were the guests of the Lord Mayor, Alderman W. K. Y.

A representative of The Christian Science Monitor accompanied the party on a visit to various places of interest in the city, including the famous John Rylands Library and the Chetham Hospital. At each place the visitors found much to captivate them. They were loud in their praise of the many beauties of the library with its priceless collection, and they also appeared to be deeply impressed by the historic associations of Chetham's and the link it forms with the past. The notable party, which also included Mrs. Davis, wife of the American Ambassador, Lady Sandwich, Col. Chapman Houston, Mr. Harold Rowland, Sir Sydney Lee, Mr. W. H. Appleton, and Mr. H. S. Perris, received a good impression as they made a round of the city in its work-a-day mood.

At the luncheon which followed many phases of life in Manchester were represented. Speaking to the toast of the Anglo-American friendship, foundation of the world's peace, coupled with the name of the American Ambassador, the Lord Mayor said that in Lancashire the friendship of America was absolutely essential and necessary. That it had existed unbroken for so many years was a matter of which they were fully proud.

Anglo-American Friendship

In his reply, the American Ambassador spoke of Manchester as center of art, industry, and commerce. Throughout the world, the city's stupendous enterprise, unparalleled as far as he knew, was known to all men. He felt himself inadequate to deal with the sentiment of the Anglo-American friendship, but he asked them to remember that this friendship was no new thing. It was not born yesterday to perish when the circumstances that gave it birth had gone by. It was a thing tried and tested by the stress and storm of more than a century. They had growled at each other, but the link had never snapped. There would always be, in the hearts of Americans, he added, admiration for British valor by land and sea.

Sir Alexander Porter proposed the toast of the donors of the statue and in doing so said Manchester would always look upon the statue as a perpetual reminder of the friendship, past and present, between that country and the United States. They trusted that the spirit exemplified in that statue

would always remain, that the spirit of Abraham Lincoln would always animate their American friends and the people of Great Britain, and that they would always have a glorious co-partnership for the crusade against evil and selfishness and ignorance.

Judge Alton Parker, who replied, in a striking speech on Anglo-American friendship referred to the work of the American committee for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of peace among English-speaking peoples. He enumerated 12 causes upon which Great Britain and America could have gone to war, but each dispute, he said, had been amicably settled. None, in fact, had left any rancor in its wake to prejudice a settlement of later disputes. It was the thought of the men who organized the American committee and became prominent in its workings that a suitable celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Treaty of Ghent should begin in Ghent, and that this should be followed by celebrations in England and throughout the boundary line between Canada and the United States. Such celebrations, it was fondly believed, would not only strengthen the friendly relations which had been slowly but firmly building between the two countries, but would also focus the attention of the people of the whole world upon the demonstrated fact that nations could, if they would, settle their differences, either through diplomacy or arbitration—a policy strongly favored by both countries.

Thinking Very Much Alike

In the circumstances he thought it but normal that wholesome peoples such as those of Great Britain and America should come to think very much alike, and if each were educated to think well of the other they would come, in course of time, to be helpful to each other in the elevation of the standards of citizenship and in properly considering the obligations of each to the family of nations.

Friendship thus brought about would result, it was believed, in Great Britain and the United States using their combined influence for the peace of the world and the good of humanity. "We in America," he continued, "have watched Great Britain in its glorious conduct of the war. It is well worth while for any nation to count such a nation among its friends, and today I make bold to say that we do count you among our friends. With such a foundation of respect, confidence and good will we can undertake the building of an enduring friendship between our peoples, and one of the organizations devoted to

that work is the Sulgrave Institution. Judge Parker went on to pay a fitting tribute to the memory of Abraham Lincoln and added that the three books which the President thought most about were the Bible, "Aesop's Fables," and the "Plgrim's Progress." The learned judge next referred to the rise and progress of Lincoln from the time when he was appointed a member of the legislature at the age of 25, his admission to the bar at 27, where he attained considerable success, the great debate he had with Stephen A. Douglas, and his election to the presidency of the United States. His attitude toward the anti-slavery cause was next referred to by the Judge, who declared that Lincoln regarded it not only as an injustice, but as bad policy.

In conclusion Judge Parker said: "It is meet that this monument of Lincoln should be erected in Manchester by some of your kinsmen from across the sea, for it will recall to you that it represents the man who was the leader of the cause so heartily sustained by cotton spinners of Manchester and the mass of your people generally under the leadership of John Bright and Richard Cobden in the dark days of the Civil War in the United States and the cotton famine in Lancashire. Lincoln in Manchester stands at once for the high ideals of the American pioneer and of the Manchester spinner."

Symbol of Good-Fellowship

The American Consul in Manchester, Mr. Holaday, said he believed that such a statue would bring about a better understanding between the British people and the Americans. After performing the unveiling ceremony, the Lord Mayor said he hoped that to all of them and to their people

in the future the statue would stand as a symbol of good-fellowship, of kindly understanding, and a better feeling than they had ever known before. Through their American friends the wished to tender to the donors Manchester's thanks for so beautiful a memorial to so fine a man.

The following morning the party visited the Ship Canal, and in the afternoon Judge Parker addressed the members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce and the Importers and Exporters Association at the Chamber of Commerce rooms.

The Anglo-American Society (Manchester branch) was formed on May 5, 1919, with the object of strengthening the ties that bind together the British and American peoples and to foster those forces that make for a more complete mutual understanding and sympathy between them. The Manchester branch will always welcome prominent American citizens whenever they visit the city.

IRISH LEAD MINE PROSPECTS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—An inspection was made recently by a mining engineer of Dublin of the lead mines in County Monaghan. He first visited the lead mines at Lisdrumgally near Castleblayney. The lead deposits are mainly in the eastern districts, and iron and manganese ore in the district five miles southwest of Monaghan town. This district is also rich in such minerals as galena, antimony, zinc, manganese, and iron, all capable of development if assisted by capital.

Six other disused lead mines could be reopened with paying results. There is no lack of labor if the government would help finance a scheme for reworking the mines. preference to their oil stoves.

FRESH COAL FINDS IN SPITZBERGEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—News of an important discovery of coal has been received from Dr. W. S. Bruce, the leader of the Syndicate's expedition, which sailed on July 13 from Leith for Spitzbergen. The steamship Petunia, chartered from the Admiralty, in which the party traveled, reached the north part of Prince Charles' Foreland—the long island off the western coast of Spitzbergen—on July 24. Here a party of seven was landed to continue the work of exploration which was interrupted in 1914 by the outbreak of the war.

Having left that party comfortably settled, the Petunia sailed south again, and, passing through Ice Fjord, anchored in Klaas Billen Bay, where she joined the advance party that had arrived there a month earlier in a motor ketch from Tromsø. The advance party, in addition to valuable survey work, had already located most important outcrops of excellent coal, deciphered the geology of the district, and followed out the lie of the coal seams.

The geological specialists with the main expedition were able to confirm all these results. They estimate the quantity of coal already practically proved over an area of only one square mile of this district, at 5,000,000 tons. Working facilities are excellent. There is deep water close inshore, and the seams, which dip gently to the southwest, can be attacked conveniently at a point near the beach. It is mentioned as one item of interest that even weathered outcrop coal burns well and is being used by some of the miners in preference to their oil stoves.

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Bizet's exquisite "Arlesienne Suite" must have mighty appealed to these veteran bandsmen of the Marne, for they play it as if they love it. As in Bizet's opera Carmen, these melodies are strongly influenced by the composer's study of French and Spanish folk-music. On the back, "La Feria," a dashing Spanish march.

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DRY FARMING LESSONS ADOPTED

International Farm Congress and
Soil Products Exposition Finds
That Greater Crop Certainty
Is the Result of Practices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

KANSAS CITY, Missouri—Farmers in every region are adopting the lessons taught by dry-farming and in this way are arriving at greater crop certainty. This fact, unknown perhaps to the majority of general farmers, was brought out at the International Farm Congress and Soil Products Exposition in this city.

Dry-farming, the reclamer of much of what was once known as the Great American Desert, is relatively new. It was only 12 years ago that the first dry-farming congress was held in Denver, though the practice of dry-farming goes back to a somewhat earlier date. The rotation of crops, the summer fallow, the use of live stock to consume the crops produced on the farm, and the utilization of by-products formerly allowed to go to waste are conspicuous features of dry-farming practice.

The necessity for them is due not altogether to the low rainfall, though strictly dry-farming regions are those with an annual precipitation of less than 30 inches. The necessity is due even more to the inconsistency of rainfall from year to year. At the meeting in Kansas City, records were presented from numerous stations in the Great Plains area, the principal dry-farming region of the United States. These showed remarkable variation between different areas in point of rainfall. At several places the annual rainfall in some years was as high as 35 inches, while in other years it dropped as low as from seven to 10 inches.

Moreover, the distribution of rainfall differs from year to year. In most dry-farming regions there is a period of drought at some time in the year. The point at which this comes, naturally determines in a considerable measure the outlook for crops in that year.

Without special agricultural methods, conditions of this sort would result in alternation of waste and famine, just as they now do in some semi-arid regions in Asia and other less developed portions of the earth. The special practices were devised to cope with these conditions.

The congress, though originally known as a dry-farming congress, changed its name two years ago to the International Farm Congress, because of a feeling among the members that there was essential unity in agriculture and, as has been pointed out, methods used under one set of conditions may be readily adapted to other conditions. With reference to the future of the semi-arid area of the United States, speakers at the meeting urged that a closer relation be developed among the three classes of agricultural enterprise in that region: dry-farming, grazing, and irrigation farming. This was urged would result in more profitable agriculture and a better home life in the region.

OLYMPIC CAPTAIN'S TRIBUTE TO SEAMEN

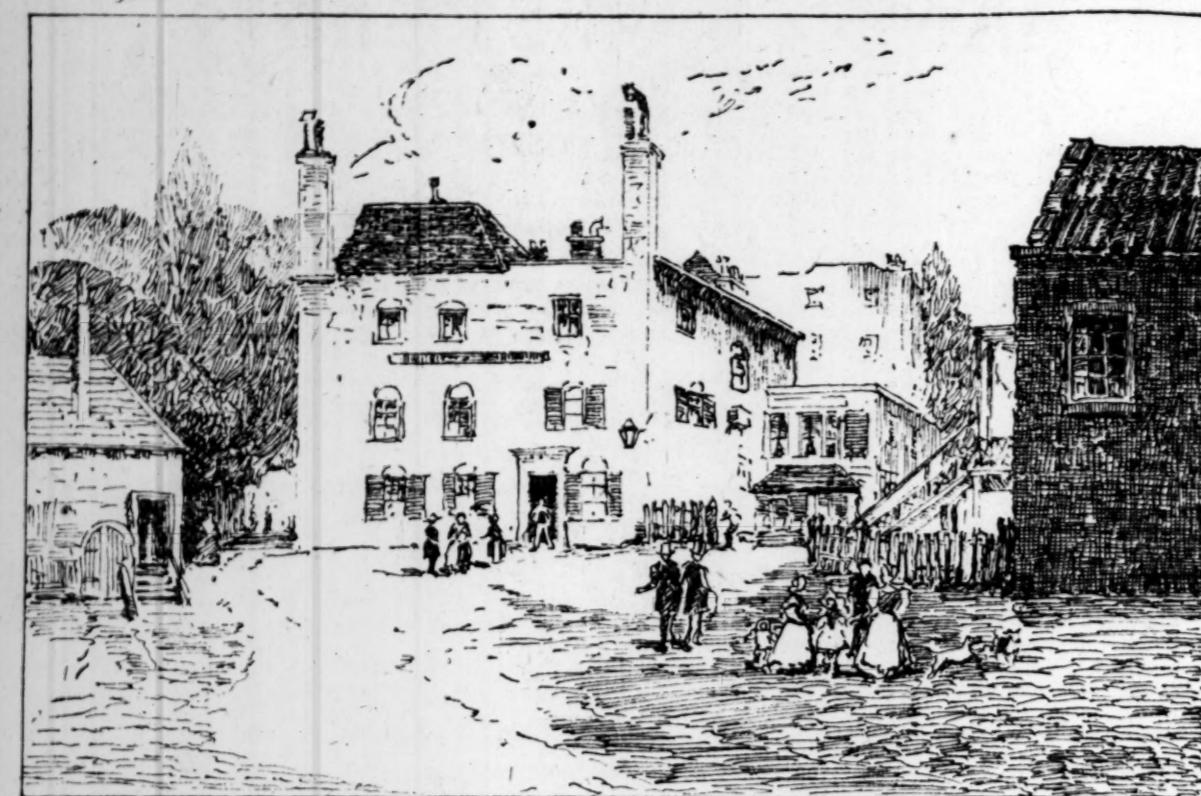
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Sir Bertram Hayes, captain of the Olympic, which carried 35,000 Toronto soldiers across the Atlantic, when visiting this city a few days ago was tendered a public reception in the Council Chamber at the City Hall and was presented by Mayor Church with a handsome loving cup.

In responding to the welcome from the Mayor, Sir Bertram said: "I am proud of the members of the merchant service. I feel deeply grateful to Toronto and Halifax, the only two cities as far as I am aware, which have expressed their appreciation of the work done by the men of that service. I would only like to see the men of the slower vessels receive some of the credit that is due them. In the early days of the war when there was no protection provided for them, they put to sea to carry food that was so necessary, although they knew that the submarines, even under water, were faster than they. Some of them were in as many as 19 or 20 vessels, because one by one their ships were sunk under them. Those are the men who should be honored, not the men like myself, who were in the faster vessels, and who were given every possible protection."

CLOTHING PRICES IN TORONTO
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—The probe made by the Board of Commerce into the clothing prices in this city revealed no sign of an early reduction in cost to the wearer. The evidence of C. B. Lowndes, one of the largest manufacturers in Toronto, disclosed the fact that in making garments such as coats there were 178 operations, and that wages for each operation had materially increased within the last few years. "Clothing can never get down to what it was before," he said, "because it was once made under the sweat-shop system by poor immigrants, and the advance in wages and better conditions for the workers generally are a big factor in governing the price. We have a scientific scale for Toronto, and the best scale in America. I am satisfied that we shall have no labor troubles here, unless in firms that have not yet joined us in this fair arrangement that we have made." The enormous rise in the price of cloth and trimmings, the advance in the latter being 300 per cent, was given as another factor in the cost of clothing over which the manufacturer had no control.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"The Spaniard's" at Hampstead Heath

The Spaniard's, Hampstead Heath
By B. W. Matz, Editor of
The Dickensian

Other articles in this series have appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on Nov. 21, Nov. 30, and Dec. 19, 1918, and Jan. 2, Jan. 11, Jan. 21, Jan. 29, Feb. 7, Feb. 14, Feb. 25, March 12, April 5, April 14, April 30, May 26, June 11, June 25, Sept. 15, and Sept. 23, 1918.

XVIII

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

"The Spaniard's" of Hampstead Heath is as familiar in our mouths as any of the ordinary household words. It is not merely a byword to all Londoners, but its fame is spread to the four quarters of the globe. To such a fine Londoner as Dickens, who must have known it and its history thoroughly, it is a little surprising that it does not figure more prominently in his writings than is the case. Indeed on one occasion, it seems, he missed his opportunity of making it a picturesque and typical setting for a scene for which his pen was more peculiarly suited than any we know.

In "Barnaby Rudge" he gives us

vivid pen pictures of the Gordon rioters setting fire to houses in London—prominent amongst them being that of Lord Mansfield—and goes on to describe how they proceeded to the country seat of the great chief justice at Caen Wood, Hampstead, to treat it in a similar fashion. On arriving there the rioters were met by the military, were stopped in their nefarious deed, turned tail, and returned to London—all in accordance with the historical facts which, it is well known, the novelist gathered from an authoritative document. But he does not tell us how the rioters were thwarted in their contemplated act, due, so runs the story, to the foresight of the landlord of "The Spaniard's."

On their way to Lord Mansfield's house the rioters had to pass "The Spaniard's" inn, and the landlord, having been made aware of their approach and mission, stood at his door to meet them and enticed them in whilst he sent a messenger to the barracks for a detachment of Horse Guards. He offered them all they

might require to satisfy their appetites, but by the time they had done this and were ready to continue their journey to Lord Mansfield's house a few yards off they discovered, to their chagrin, that their way was blocked by the arrival of a contingent of soldiers. So in their wisdom they retraced their steps, as Dickens tells us, faster than they went.

Oversight of the Author

Now the reason for this quick decision on the part of the rebels is passed over by Dickens; and "The Spaniard's" is, in consequence, robbed of additional reflected glory, whilst the landlord is deprived of his place of immortality, in the pages of Dickens' book: the one book on the "No Popery" riots that counts today. He does not even mention "The Spaniard's" inn in "Barnaby Rudge," although in its pages, the rioters are brought to the inn door, from which point they are turned back, and the famous seat of Lord Mansfield remains, if tradition be reliable, thanks to the landlord of the inn.

But the book in which "The Spaniard's" does actually figure is the "PICKWICK PAPERS," and the incident which was enacted there was a most unfortunate one for poor Mrs. Bardell.

She and her friends, Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Clippings, Mr. and Mrs. Raddle, Mrs. Rogers, and Master Tommy Bardell, bent on having a day out, had taken the Hampstead stage to "The Spaniard's" gardens.

All was proceeding "with great merriment and success" when the ladies observed a hackney coach stop at the garden gate. Out of it stepped Mr. Jackson of Dodson & Fogg, who, coming up to the party, informed Mrs. Bardell that his "people" required her presence in the city directly on very important and pressing business. "How

very strange," said Mrs. Bardell, with an air of some one of distinction. So she allowed herself to be taken away, accompanied by Mrs. Sanders, Mrs. Clippings, and Tommy, to the coach in waiting, and to be driven, as she thought, to Dodson & Fogg's. But alas, she was deceived: for shortly afterward she was safely deposited in the Fleet Prison for not having paid those rascals their costs.

What happened to the rest of the party at "The Spaniard's" history does not relate. But the event which had promised to be such a happy day at the famous old inn was spoiled by those rascallions of lawyers, and we can only hope that Mr. Raddle made himself amiable with the two ladies left in his charge and helped them to enjoy the remainder of the day in the pleasant rural and rustic spot.

Popular at Present Day

"The Spaniard's" is still a favorite resort of the pleasure-seeking pedestrian, and a halting place for refreshment for pilgrims across the Heath. There is still that great attraction in the arbors and rustic corners of its pleasant gardens for holiday makers, as there was for Mrs. Bardell and her friends in those days long since gone by.

The inn itself is spacious, and offers

the Aeolian Player Piano

is a moderate price, high quality product of the Aeolian company. A wonderful instrument and can be purchased on the famous

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KANSAS CITY, MO.

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

PLAINER WEAVES OF COTTON GOODS

Utter Inability of Textile Manufacturers to Produce Sufficient Fancy Goods May Effect a Decided Change in Fashions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW Bedford, Massachusetts—The notion, so strongly held in cloth markets, that "fashion will not be denied by considerations of price" is undergoing considerable modification nowadays by reason of the necessities of the times. Unusual as it may seem, the attitude of textile workers and the problems of production encountered by textile manufacturers are in a fair way to have a decided influence on the trend of fashions for the coming season, much more than would be possible in normal times. The market is being forced to accept the plainer styles of goods by its utter inability to secure the more fancy weaves in anything like adequate quantities.

Manufacturers simply will not consider orders for fancy types of cloth claiming that they cannot get their weavers to produce them, and that orders for the plainer weaves are so plentiful that they find it more profitable to devote their efforts to this simpler class of work and thus avoid much labor difficulty. Apparently, the cotton mill workers think more of obtaining a place which calls for less effort than they do of getting a job at slightly more money.

Employees Prefer Plain Work

The wages being paid now, even for plain work, are sufficient to provide amply for their needs, and they are in no mood to make extra exertion on fancy constructions requiring special skill and painstaking, even if such exertion is rewarded by extra money in their pay envelopes. Manufacturers report that they find it impossible to hold weavers when these are required to run fancy looms. The workers soon seek other easier jobs, which are available at almost any mill for the sacking.

Ordinarily this condition would be met by advancing prices for fancy constructions, or by cutting down the number of looms to each weaver so that the effort required would more nearly equal that on ordinary plain weaves. There are two conditions which preclude this, however. First, prices are already so high that buyers balk at any further advance, claiming that it cannot be successfully passed along to the ultimate consumer. Second, there is already such a shortage of weavers that no mill is able to maintain a full working force on its looms. To cut down on the number of looms given to each weaver, therefore, would result in greatly increasing the number of idle looms, which the mills cannot afford to do except at a very substantial increase in the price of the product.

Fancy Styles

The outcome of this combination of circumstances is that there are going to be but very few fancy styles of cotton goods on the market next season. Buyers are hungry for them, but do not feel justified in paying the extraordinary premium necessary to get the mill to accept the business. The lack of a supply of vat dyes is preventing any large amount of colored yarn work such as is ordinarily so much in demand for shirtings. As a result the business in cloth markets has been confined, for the most part, to the plain or semi-plain constructions; but there has been a very active demand for these during the last week, and owing to the radical advance in long staple cotton prices, the market on all styles of cotton cloth has been somewhat higher than the previous week. Lawns, voiles, oxfords, pongees, marquises, all have been sought by buyers who, having abandoned hope of getting just what they wanted, were willing to accept almost anything the mills might offer either in styles or in dates of delivery.

Orders for Fine Goods

The fine goods manufacturers have shown more willingness to accept business for delivery the first half of next year and some of the orders run as far ahead as June, although the majority taking last week do not run beyond April.

Print cloth mills have been fairly active sellers, but their unwillingness to go beyond the first of the new year has prevented any very large volume of transactions. The present wage agreement with the operatives expires the 1st of December and there are some of the print cloth manufacturers who fear another demand for an advance and do not care to sell beyond January until they know more about their probable labor costs.

Cotton yarns have been extremely strong and advances of six to eight cents a pound over levels of a week or two ago were common.

AMERICAN OIL ENGINEERING

BOSTON, Massachusetts—With a view to capitalizing the unusual opportunity created by the vast expansion in demand for oil, a new company has been organized under New York and Boston banking auspices called the American Oil Engineering Corporation. The business of the company will be not to acquire and operate oil properties of its own, but to assist in the operation and development of attractive oil projects wherever situated by furnishing the expert technical staffs, capital, etc. Not the least important branch of the new company's operations will be in examining and reporting on oil projects.

ST. PAUL STOCK'S RECENT STRENGTH

Amendment to Cummins Bill Very Favorable to Railway—Profit Anticipated From Wells

NEW YORK, New York—The strength in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway common stock is attributed to buying by interests who believe that if the recent amendment of the Cummins bill is incorporated into the bill and passed, the earnings of the road under private management would average something like 7 per cent on the common stock, practically guaranteed, and that this would make possible the payment of regular dividends on that issue.

The amendment in question provides for the fixing of rates regionally on a basis calculated to yield 5 1/2 per cent net for corporate purposes on the aggregate railroad property investment of the several roads in each region. While such an arrangement might yield more than 5 1/2 per cent to some roads and less to others in a single region, it is believed the St. Paul company would be able to secure at least the suggested average.

The company's investment in road and equipment, less depreciation, stood on the books at the close of last year at \$616,807,395. On this investment alone a 5 1/2 per cent yield would amount to approximately \$33,924,400. Interest on bonds and loans may be placed at \$17,700,000 in round figures, leaving a net for the stock of \$16,224,385, and a net for the common stock after paying preferred dividends of \$18,206, of approximately \$8,115,200, or \$6.91 a share.

The St. Paul Railway, of course, has other investments. Its income last year from miscellaneous assets was approximately \$1,300,000. Income from outside investments would, of course, add to the amount available for dividends.

Another reason for the advance in price is the hope that drilling operations now being conducted in the company's territory will result in bringing in profitable oil wells. Should these hopes be fulfilled, it would not only mean that the railway would receive additional traffic, but there is little question that borings would also be started on land owned by the concern along its right-of-way, in close proximity to the districts where the boring is now going on.

AMERICAN LINSEED'S PROBABLE DIVIDEND

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The meeting of the directors of the American Linseed Company scheduled for November 4 is being awaited with considerable interest by the stockholders of the company and the banking fraternity. It appears to be the general opinion on the "street" that the directors at that meeting will take some action regarding a common dividend, to which the stockholders have been anxiously looking forward for several months.

Various figures are heard as to what the probable rate, if any, may be. Some interests think 6 per cent and others 8 per cent. There is no doubt of the ability of the company to pay 8 per cent without difficulty.

There has been a very marked expansion in the earnings of the company during the last two years, but owing to the policy of comparative secrecy pursued by the management, it appears to be the opinion of many that the true earning power is not being disclosed in reports issued. Last year, for instance, the report showed a balance of but 5.75 per cent for the common stock, but it is understood that the revenues of several of the company's most profitable subsidiaries were not included in the report. The report for that year, therefore, can hardly be considered as a criterion of this year's earnings.

SHOE BUYERS
Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, October 13

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—William McDonough of Bloomberg Bros.; Thorndike.

Baltimore, Md.—B. M. Oberdorfer of M. Samuels Co.; Tournai.

Chicago, Ill.—S. Bamberger and W. J. Mauer of Mandell Bros.; B. A. A. Chicago, Ill.; Schmalz of Chicago Catalog House; Essex.

Chicago, Ill.—B. Sinsheimer of Sinsheimer Bros.; Tournai.

Cincinnati, Ohio—A. Levy of Charles Miles Shoe Co.; Copley Plaza.

Evansville, Ind.—W. B. Hinkle of Hinkle Shoe Co.; United States.

Los Angeles, Cal.—E. Stewart of Stewart Davies Shoe Co.; Essex.

Lynn, Mass.—G. H. Cosby of Cosby Shoe Co.; Avery.

Memphis, Tenn.—W. M. Perkins of Brae Block Dry Goods Co.; Essex.

Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. Cohen of S. Levy & Co.; Tournai.

Nashville, Tenn.—L. M. Hollins of Hollins Sons & Co.; United States.

New York City—Meyer Pollock; United States.

New York City—W. W. Bowman, of Charles Williams Stores; 21 Columbia Street.

Portland, Ore.—O. E. Krausse of Krausse Bros.; United States.

St. Louis, Mo.—C. A. Smith of The Purton Shoe Co.; United States.

St. Paul, Minn.—Chris Meeks of C. G. Adams.

St. Paul, Minn.—E. Rounds of Foote Schultze & Co.; Parker.

The Christian Science Monitor is on file at the rooms of the Shoe & Leather Association, 165 Essex Street, Boston.

5 TO 50 CENT STORES

NEW YORK, New York—The Metropolitan 5 to 50 Cent Stores, Inc., sales for the four weeks of August, 1919, show \$689,090, compared with \$426,559 last year, or an increase of 61.54 per cent. For the eight months ending August 31, 1919, sales were \$4,434,157, compared with \$2,925,145 in 1918, an increase of 52.81 per cent.

MARKET RISE OF WORTHINGTON PUMP

NEW YORK, New York—Worthington Pump's remarkable rise in the stock market proves anew that a stock's earning power, not its dividend yield, determines its value. For years the question frequently heard about Worthington common was: When will dividends be started?

When the patience of stockholders will be rewarded by the inauguration of payments on the junior issue perhaps will not seem of such vital moment with the stock above par as it did 30 points lower. Appreciation in the market value assumes the form of a substantial melon to the share owner who has held on since the stock was in the forties. But the earnings running at the present rate, and in view of big equities built up during the war, it is thought that the matter of starting common dividends cannot be long postponed.

Worthington's balance for the common, after taxes, in the first six months of 1919 was equal to \$20 a share. This was accomplished on shipments of \$16,000,000. The second half-year was started with unfilled orders at \$17,000,000, so that the balance should equal \$40 a share. Combined with earnings in 1918 and 1917, a balance of \$82.70 a share is shown for three years. Worthington common was selling for this amount in the market only a few weeks ago.

CORPORATION STOCK ISSUES INCREASING

NEW YORK, New York—Corporation financing in September was again featured by an unusual amount of stock issues, the bulk of which was in preferred stock of industrial corporations.

The aggregate of new issues of railroad, industrial, and public utility corporations was \$233,992,010, compared with \$380,193,420 in August, and \$7,262,800 in September, 1918. Of September's total financing \$136,194,010 was in stock, of which \$132,412,820 was of industrial corporations, and \$3,783,190 of public utilities.

The large amount of new stock issued by industrial corporations points in no uncertain terms to an unprecedented prosperity of issuing companies, which bids fair to continue for many years to come, if not retarded by Labor troubles. An ability to sell stock to the public for expansion and refunding purposes reflects confidence in the soundness of the financial position of the companies, and their future possibilities. Many new stock issues, as well as bond issues, will be brought out during the current month.

EXPORTS OF OIL ARE INCREASING

NEW YORK, New York—During the last 12 years mineral oil exports from this country have increased 133 per cent, using a comparison of August shipments this year with those of 1907. In August this year the value of oil shipments amounted to \$26,594,898, compared with \$9,373,070 in August, 1907.

Shipments are now 20 per cent greater in value than in the period preceding the war, as shown by the value of exports in August compared with August, 1916, when they were \$22,203,182.

The growth of the oil export industry in the last 12 years is in line with the large increase in the use of oil all over the world, and with the fact that this country has always supplied the largest part of the world's requirements. That the war has brought about even more wide demand for oil products abroad is shown by the increase in exports in the last three years.

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RAILROAD STOCKS AT A LOW LEVEL

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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

COACH R. C. EVANS LACKS VETERANS

Leland Stanford Junior University Returning to American College Football After Playing English Rugby for 14 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PALO ALTO, California.—Lacking at least two essentials of a championship team, weight and experience, but possessing a determination to win in spite of heavy handicaps, the American football squad at Leland Stanford Junior University has been going through long and strenuous workouts in preparation for the opening game of the season tomorrow. Only once in the last 14 years has the Cardinal been represented by an American football eleven, Stanford having devoted its energies to the English game of rugby until last year, when Students Army Training Corps team was formed and overwhelmingly defeated by the University of California. Due to war conditions, however, no great effort was made to adapt the men to the new style of game; with the result that the great majority of men in Coach R. C. Evans' squad have little or no experience with American football.

Determined to be in first-class shape for their game with the University of California, November 22, a squad of 23 Stanford athletes appeared on the campus two weeks before the opening of college, and were immediately set to work learning the rudiments of the game under the guidance of Coach Evans. Blocking, tackling, falling on the ball—the entire A. B. C. of American football, had to be explained to the squad of former rugger—which by registration day numbered nearly 100.

Much of the success or failure of the Stanford eleven will depend on the ability of the former rugby stars to grasp the American style of play. R. L. Templeton '17, and D. B. Carroll '17, two of the most brilliant rugby players that ever represented Stanford, are both members of Coach Evans' squad, and though rapidly adapting themselves to the game, are still uncertain quantities. Templeton's kicking ability has won him renown in Pacific coast rugby circles, and it is thought that with proper coaching he will develop into a finished American player.

In addition to Carroll and Templeton, several other candidates are showing promise in the tryouts for backfield positions. A. P. Holt '21, captain of the Students Army Training Corps team last year, is again out for quarterback, and with his speed, coupled with thorough knowledge of the game, should win a place in the backfield, although pressed hard for the quarter position by F. L. Wark '19, a former member of the varsity rugby team.

Another man who should make things interesting for the California eleven is J. K. Lilly '19, varsity track, baseball and rugby man. Lilly, in addition to possessing weight, has won laurels as a sprinter, and can cover 100 yards in 10s. One of the few men with actual experience in American football is D. N. Levy '21, candidate for the backfield, who has already proved his ability on the University of Idaho eleven. Like Lilly, he is heavy and fast and a good line plunger.

For the line positions, Coach Evans has an abundance of material, and although several of the men have the possibilities of making good linemen, most of them lack the experience which will count for so much in the final test. E. R. Caughey '19 and G. H. Bihlman '17, Stanford's best men at the shot put and hammer throw, are out for positions in the line and as both tip the scales at over 225 pounds, they should prove stumbling blocks to the Blue and Gold athletes. A. A. Currite '19, F. A. Beets '19, C. E. Righter '19 and J. C. Patrick '21 are other men who are showing promise.

A. L. Acker, new director of freshmen athletics at Stanford, has taken up his duties on the campus and is putting an unusually large freshman squad through its work. Acker is from James Millikin University, Illinois, and has turned out several championship basketball and football teams in high schools in the middle west.

The Stanford varsity will open its schedule tomorrow against a sailor eleven from the U. S. S. Boston at Stanford. The complete schedule follows:

UNIVERSITY PLANS DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The board of trustees of Northwestern University has announced that a campaign is to be started at once to raise \$25,000,000 for a Chicago campus, new buildings in Evanston and Chicago, and higher salaries for the faculty. The university is now located for the most part in Evanston, a suburb to the north. It is planned to purchase nine acres of land on the lake front in Chicago upon which new buildings will be erected, land and buildings to cost \$4,450,000. The board announces the receipt of a gift of \$500,000, the largest in the history of the institution, and another of \$50,000.

AUTOMOBILES IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

URBANA, Illinois.—The new course in athletic coaching which was installed at the University of Illinois this fall attracted more than 80 students, which registration exceeded the expectations of university officials. This is the first time that a course of this nature has been given a trial in a university. In addition to the regular corps of coaches two men, both of them prominent in the athletic world, have been secured as instructors in the new course. They are J. L. Griffith, who started the Drake relay games, and George Clark '16, former University of Illinois football star, who later won individual honors when his team took the football championship of the American expeditionary force.

STRONG TEAMS IN SOUTHWEST

Conference College Football Elevens Are Looking Forward to Unusually Keen Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

NORMAN, Oklahoma.—The return of pre-war veterans indicates that the Southwestern Conference football teams will be the strongest this fall in the history of the conference. Almost every college reports from 20 to 30 veterans working out with competition unusually keen for places.

The University of Oklahoma, University of Texas, and Texas Agricultural College appear favorites for the conference championship, although Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College, Rice Institute, and the University of Arkansas are expecting great things from their elevens.

Texas and Oklahoma universities will settle their argument October 18, when those teams meet at the Dallas fair. Texas plays the Texas Aggies later in the season, and Oklahoma meets Arkansas November 15. Oklahoma plays the Oklahoma Aggies Thanksgiving Day at Oklahoma City.

The University of Oklahoma will have four games with Missouri Valley teams this fall. The team meets Nebraska October 25 at Omaha; Missouri, November 1, at Norman; Kansas, November 8, at Lawrence, and Kansas State Agricultural College November 22 at Manhattan.

Oklahoma has revised its system of athletic control to conform with valley requirements, and expects to renew its application for admission to the conference at the December meeting. The application was turned down last spring on a technical point in connection with athletic control here.

BROOKES DEFEATS PATTERSON EASILY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia.—E. N. Brookes and G. L. Patterson, the famous Australian tennis players, gave an exhibition on the Vancouver Tennis Club courts before an audience of over 2000 tennis enthusiasts. They played a singles match, best two sets out of three, and followed this with a five-set exhibition against Milne and Rhodes, the best two local players. Brookes beat Patterson by 6-2, 4-6, 6-0. The doubles score was 6-2, 4-6, 6-2, 6-2, the winners not having to extend themselves at any stage.

In the course of an interview, Brookes declares that W. M. Johnston, the present United States champion, was the best player in that country. He was a player without a single weak spot, although possessing an inferior service to that of several other American players. He said that Johnston, W. T. Tilden 2d, and R. W. Williams 2d, were better than the best players in England at the present time. Brookes declared that A. F. Wilding, the former world champion, when at his best was the peer of any tennis player past or present. Both Brookes and Patterson said they had greatly enjoyed their tour through the States.

Brookes expressed confidence that Australia would be able to retain the Davis Cup in the forthcoming matches. They sailed from here for Australia.

UMPIRES IN SERIES GIVEN MORE PAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CINCINNATI, Ohio.—A meeting of the National Commission to dispose of the final details of the World Series was held by telephone between Cincinnati, New York and Chicago Sunday with A. G. Hermann presiding. The first intention was to hold a meeting in this city, but the wire communication proved sufficient. B. B. Johnson was in Chicago and J. A. Heyder in New York.

The commission decided to give the four umpires who officiated in the series an extra amount of compensation but did not allow the full \$2000 asked for. They were given the usual \$100 and \$250 extra, plus the expenses of reaching their respective destinations from Chicago, where the last game of the World Series was held.

UNIVERSITY PLANS DRIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The board of trustees of Northwestern University has announced that a campaign is to be started at once to raise \$25,000,000 for a Chicago campus, new buildings in Evanston and Chicago, and higher salaries for the faculty. The university is now located for the most part in Evanston, a suburb to the north. It is planned to purchase nine acres of land on the lake front in Chicago upon which new buildings will be erected, land and buildings to cost \$4,450,000.

The board announces the receipt of a gift of \$500,000, the largest in the history of the institution, and another of \$50,000.

AUTOMOBILES IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—There was a motor car for every eight persons in Kansas October 1, and the number is growing at the rate of 2000 cars a day for the entire State. There are three counties with a car for almost every family and over 40 counties with two cars for each three families. There were 215,167 cars registered October 1, the end of the first quarter of the license year. This is a gain of 31,619 cars over the period of a year ago.

IOWA SQUAD IS A RECORD ONE

Coach H. H. Jones Has Fine Material From Which to Develop Strong Football Eleven for Conference Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa.—Before the practice season opened at the University of Iowa the football team had strength on paper; after a month of practice, including a victory over the University of Nebraska, the varsity squad is showing that early predictions were entirely justified.

Coach H. H. Jones, formerly of Yale, has 10 letter men out for the eleven, and some of them are not going to make the first team. As in other universities and colleges more material is at hand this year than usual. Freshmen players of before the war, returned army stars, and a wealth of other men of more or less experience are giving the Old Gold coach the best group of candidates from which to build up his eleven that has been at hand at the first of any season since he has been at Iowa.

The chief strength of the Iowa eleven this year bids fair to be in the line. From tackle to tackle the forwards will average 190 pounds, and although the two ends bring the average down, there will still be plenty of weight. L. C. Belding '22, regular end last year, is back at his old place and will do the punting this year as last, in all probability. He is the heavier of the two ends. C. B. Charlton '21 will take the place of former Captain Reed, if early indications are to be relied upon.

Farther on in the line the Old Gold believes that it possesses the best pair of tackles in the conference. J. B. Synhorst '20, after apparently deciding to leave Iowa in favor of another college, appeared at the end of the first week, and added his 200 pounds on the left side of the line to match the giant, Fred Slater '20, right tackle, who is expected to put up the greatest game of his career this year. The two men both stand well over 6 feet, and are the mainstays of the forward line.

For guards more big and experienced men are at hand. Charles Mockmore '19 is already out. For the present the other guard is R. I. Kaufmann '21, who will give H. L. Hunzeman '20, a veteran from last year, a hard race for the position when Hunzeman returns with the opening of the university, and gets into a suit. At center Coach Jones has John Heldt '21, an experienced man who is strong both on defense and offense.

The backfield resolves itself into a problem of selecting the best men from the material at hand. Capt. F. H. Lohman '20 will slip into fullback without much trouble, and William Kelly '21 will direct the offensive play from quarterback position. Present indications point to that the two Devine brothers, Aubrey and Glenn, both 1922, as the most likely team of halfbacks to round out the offensive quartet. E. G. Rich '22, G. D. Parker '22, and R. T. Smith '21, are experienced backfield men, who will be able to substitute at any time and give added driving power to offensive play.

After football practice opened the Iowa squad almost doubled in size.

Coach Jones has a new assistant in the person of J. N. Ashmore, formerly director of athletics at the University of Colorado, who comes to Iowa after working in army camps as athletic director. He is assisting with the varsity, and N. T. Sharp, graduate of the Springfield Training School, is taking the freshman squad in hand.

Iowa has a hard schedule this season. Nebraska opened the year's play at Iowa City on October 4 and after a week's rest the Old Gold plays Minnesota, South Dakota, Chicago, Northwestern, and Ames in rapid succession. If the team is to shine in the Western Intercollegiate Conference it has every opportunity, for the conference teams met will be the ones which will figure in the championship race.

Prospects are regarded as the best in many years; the team shows apparently greater strength as the men develop and play is perfected.

FARRELL ISSUES NOTICE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

AUBURN, New York.—J. H. Farrell, secretary of the National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues, has issued his call for the annual meeting of this organization which is to be held in Springfield, Massachusetts, Tuesday, November 11. The officers of the association are strongly urging that every and each individual club which is associated with the National Association send a representative to this meeting as many matters of importance are to be considered and legislated upon. The National Board of Arbitration of the National Association is to hold daily sessions during the convention.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOPEKA, Kansas.—There was a motor car for every eight persons in Kansas October 1, and the number is growing at the rate of 2000 cars a day for the entire State. There are three counties with a car for almost every family and over 40 counties with two cars for each three families. There were 215,167 cars registered October 1, the end of the first quarter of the license year. This is a gain of 31,619 cars over the period of a year ago.

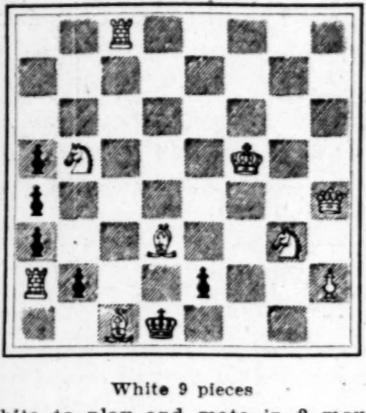
AUTOMOBILES IN KANSAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

TOPEKA, Kansas.—There was a motor car for every eight persons in Kansas October 1, and the number is growing at the rate of 2000 cars a day for the entire State. There are three counties with a car for almost every family and over 40 counties with two cars for each three families. There were 215,167 cars registered October 1, the end of the first quarter of the license year. This is a gain of 31,619 cars over the period of a year ago.

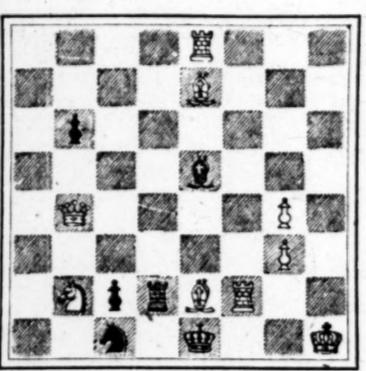
CHESS

PROBLEM NO. 95
By E. Palkoska
Black 6 pieces



White to play and mate in 2 moves

PROBLEM NO. 96
By B. G. Laws
Black 6 pieces

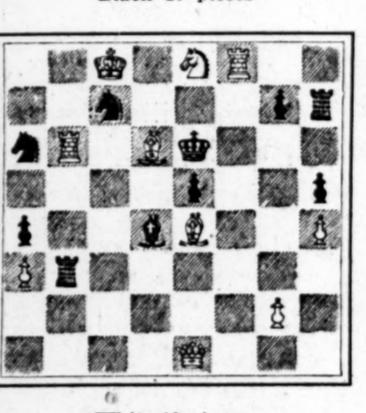


White to play and mate in 3 moves

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS
No. 92. Kt-R3
No. 94. 1. Kt-K7 RxKt
2. Q-Kt5ch
3. R-B6
4. R-B5ch
Prob. Comp. } Q-Kt4
W. Meredith } Q-Kt4

PROBLEM COMPOSITION
An example of the interference masterpiece in the evolution of the two-move problem.

By G. Heathcote
Black 10 pieces



White to play and mate in 2 moves

Edward Lasker in his recent win (for the third time) of the western United States championship found the competition much reduced through the absence of the last year's title holder, Boris Kostich. A match between these two would attract much attention.

The Ohio Stark County champion ship held at the Y. M. C. A. of Canton was won by R. D. Hamilton, who defeated J. W. Huske 8 to 5 and 4 down.

Mr. T. Taylor of Plymouth, England, by winning from Mr. W. E. Teschemaker of Torquay in the final round of the combined Devon County championship and Winter Wood Memorial trophy contest, has now won the former event five and the latter seven times.

The revived Leyton Chess Club, with quarters at the Christ Church Institute, Leyton, will be represented in the winter tournament of the London League.

The D閎el Chess Club is being reorganized by Mr. H. H. Harley of Walmer.

A chess column has recently been started in the Kentish Express for the purpose of fostering the interest of chess in Kent.

At a recent meeting of the Kent Chess Association the following additional vice-presidents were elected.

The Right Honourable Lord George Hamilton, G. C. S. I.; Col. Lord Douglas Compton, C. B. E.; Sir Charles Wakefield, Bart.; Brig.-Gen. H. H. L. Malcolm, C. B., C. M. G., D. S. O.; Lieut.-Col. J. T. C. Moore Brabazon, M. C., M. P.; Alfred W. Smithers, Esq., M. P.; John Churchill, Esq., of Bromley; Dr. Charles Firth of Gravesend; the Rev. Canon Keating of Tunbridge Wells, and Mr. M. M. Jacks, chairman of the Association of Men of Kent and Kentish Men.

The two following games are from the recent Hastings tourney:

Capablanca Scott
1. P-Q4 P-Q4
2. P-QB4 P-QB3
3. Kt-Kt3 Kt-B3
4. P-K3 P-K3
5. Q-Kt2 Q-Kt2
6. B-Q3 Castles
7. P-K4 PxP
8. P-K4 Kt-Kt
9. Kt-Kt Kt-Kt
10. BxKt Kt-B3
11. B-B2 P-QKt3
12. Q-Q3 P-KR3
13. P-QKt3 K-Q2
14. B-K2 K-R2
15. Q-R2 B-K12
16. K-R2 Q-B2
17. Kt-K4 Kt-K4
18. P-K4 K-B3
19. Q-KB3 K-B3
20. Kt-B5 Q-B2

21. KtxPch K-B
22. P-Q5 BxP
23. BxKt PxK
24. QxPch K-K
25. RxPch Resigns
26. Q-B6 Resigns

Winter
Black

White
White

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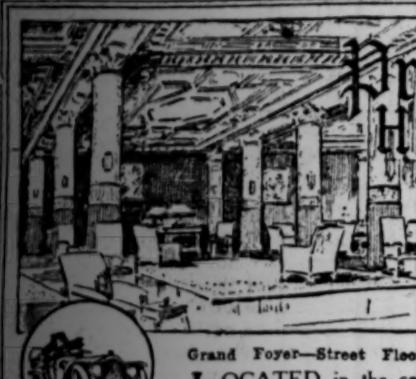
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DISPOSAL OF GRAND
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from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons on Friday night the Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister of the Interior, in explaining the government's plans for the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway system, said that they desired the very fullest discussion on the matter, and that the House would probably remain in session another fortnight for the purpose of giving the fullest opportunity for all members to submit their views on the important matter. An already stated in The Christian Science Monitor, the agreement between the government and the company provided that Canada should acquire the first, second, and third preference stock and the common stock of the system amounting to £37,073,431. The value of this stock is the chief point which has to be decided in the arbitrations. The payment of the arbitrator's award will be met by the issue of a non-voting stock bearing interest at 4 per cent and redeemable in 30 years at par. The government also becomes responsible for the interest on debentures stock, which stocks amount to £21,925,125.

In the course of his explanation Mr. Meighen said: "There is a change in the form of subject matter that is to be submitted to the board of arbitration, as set out in the letter of October 9, which embodies the final understanding, from that set out in the letter of July 11, 1918. In the first letter the intention was that, should the company agree to arbitration, the subject matter of the arbitration should be the rental value of all the property of the Grand Trunk system for a period of 999 years. The reason for the change is this: That a close examination of the existing conditions of the Grand Trunk as a system, and the various relationships between its component parts, show it to be an impracticable matter for the Grand Trunk to lease the system. The Grand Trunk Pacific, for instance, is now in the hands of a receiver.

A larger fact, however, is the condition in which the American roads now are, the main roads, if not all, being actually operated by the government of the United States. That will illustrate the unfeasibility of a lease of the system. Consequently, what was sought to be obtained was some other method by which, in substance, the very same question could be submitted to arbitration and the result that was sought before obtained

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in a better way. The method, therefore, decided was to submit to arbitration the four stocks—three preference stocks, and a common stock—and to pay the award, whatever it might be, in the issue of a new non-voting stock bearing interest at the rate of 4 per cent perpetually, and made redeemable after 30 years.

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THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

"THE CHOICE," BY ALFRED SUTRO

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"The Choice," a play in four acts by Alfred Sutro, produced at Wyndham's Theater, London. The cast:

The Rt. Hon. John Ingleby Cordways

Mr. Gerald du Maurier

Timothy Cordways.....Mr. C. V. France

Robert Dalman.....Mr. Leon Quartermaine

Lord Sandhill.....Mr. Gilbert Hare

A Boy about.....Mr. John Compton

Lady Clarissa Caerleon.....Miss Viola Tree

Mrs. Cordways.....Miss Mary Rorke

Ann Knapp.....Miss Irene Ward

A Maid.....Miss Lesley Winter

Lady Jemima Ballardine.....Miss Compton

LONDON, England—Mr. Alfred Sutro's play which Mr. Gerald du Maurier has chosen to mark his return to Wyndham's Theater is just one of those plays which hold their own on the English stage without advancing it a step. It moves along with the times in that its frocks and its small talk are up to date, but otherwise it is just the same kind of thing Mr. Sutro has been successfully turning out for the past 20 years.

It is the story of the "big strong man," and the title refers to his choice to act the part to the bitter end, or give a point for true-love sake. Or it may refer to the lady's choice between the man of iron will and the secretary who works for him.

Typical Sutro Story

John Ingleby Cordways, M. P., fills the audience with admiration for his good mental balance, his position in the industrial and even ministerial world, and his original manner of wooing. It was not exactly demonstrative or loquacious, but it seemed to reduce Lady Clarissa Caerleon, a much maligned society butterfly, to a state of servile admiration. At the same time, in contact with such honesty and sincerity, Clarissa sheds all that had cloaked a straightforward happy nature, and her one desire is to live a useful life with her illustrious husband-to-be, and help him with his as yet sub rosa plans of uniting Capital and Labor. (But the noble scheme, like the evidence of the man's greatness, had to be taken on trust at Wyndham's. Suffice that one felt he was great somewhere in the background and his schemes were in the same place.)

Then came the test of the lovers. Cordways had a secretary, Robert Dalman, who in one of his intervals from being a marked hero in France, had frivoled on leave with Lady Clarissa and lost his heart in the process. On learning this fact from Clarissa herself, Cordways deliberately sends Dalman down to her father, Lord Sandhill's home, to help her with her muddled charity finances. The girl stands the test, though the youth does not, for he renews his protestations.

But the greater trial has yet to come. Cordways has dismissed a manager of his works, a former war hero and friend of Dalman's for breaking a rule. There seem to be extenuating circumstances, but having been caught twice and finally warned, the man is refused even a hearing. Cordways is adamant. The press, Parliament, Labor and the Prime Minister take the matter up, but to no purpose. Discipline is the only salvation of the country and subsequently when all the private mischief is done, Cordways satisfies a great Labor meeting, including his "victim" that he was right. (These things are done more easily on the stage than on the platform.)

A Part for du Maurier

Clarissa has a visit from the man's "girl" and with the confidence of a bride-elect promises he shall be reinstated next day. In a well-made scene, tense in its calmness, Clarissa receives a double shock, first in her inability to make her betrothed go back on his word, or rather his sense of justice—even at the price of her hand, and the second in her discovery that she has never really loved the man, had been in fact overwhelmed only and awed at the greatness of her conquest. It cannot be said that the author gives much indication of this lack of the genuine article in the earlier scenes. Anyhow Clarissa turns to the willing Dalman, who had resigned his secretaryship to Cordways. But the "big strong man" gives him the billet that shall put a "penniless" marriage on a sure material foundation, if such exists, while the man of iron, somewhat stricken, is left to contemplate in the words of Kipling, that "he travels the fastest who travels alone."

A part like this of course fits Mr. du Maurier like a glove. It is one that Sir George Alexander would have loved. He does not put too much iron ore into his composition, but even in the most obstinate moments tries to express rather a higher sense of human justice and valuation than the mere "I've said No" attitude. And in this Mr. du Maurier succeeded in making a highly artificial figure, in an artificial play, interesting and actual.

Miss Viola Tree's return to the stage was justified by her clever performance of Lady Clarissa. It was a spontaneous characterization that is full of type and yet individuality. The little gleams of temperament were admirably done, and if her hold on the character of the woman relaxed somewhat in the later scenes, the fault was rather the author's than the actress's. In a cast so distinguished and perfectly finished in every detail discrimination is out of the question; suffice to say that Mr. Leon Quartermaine is to be thanked for giving one a secretary of dignity and restraint in the hour of triumph, and not merely the young man who wins. Mr. C. V. France as Cordways' conciliating brother; Mr. Gilbert Hare as Clarissa's dandy father; and Miss Compton in a Miss Compton part, aristocratic,

slangy and cynical; Miss Mary Rorke, perfect in an old-world manner as Cordways' mother, a delightful boy scout in Mr. Benfield, and the most persuasive of pleaders in Miss Lesley Winter as the discharged man's girl, and you have all the good detail that go to make a finished whole.

ETHEL BARRYMORE IN "DÉCLASSEÉ"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Déclassée," drama in three acts by Zoë Akins; produced at the Empire Theater, New York City, evening of October 6, 1919. The cast:

Rudolph Solomon.....Claude King Edward Thayer.....Vernon Steele Harry Charteris.....Charles Francis Sir Emmett Wildering.....Julian Royce Sir Bruce Haden.....Harry Plimmer Count Paolo.....Ralf Belmont Lady Helen Haden.....Ethel Barrymore Lady Wildering.....Clare Eames Charlotte Ashley.....Beatrice Beckley Mrs. Leslie.....Katherine Harris Alice Vance.....Madeline Delmar Zellito.....Gabrielle Ravine

NEW YORK, New York—"One fine day!" says Lady Helen Haden in the last act of "Déclassée," wishing Alice Vance, the singer, success in her enterprise of quitting New York and musical comedy and going to Paris to study opera. The little phrase could no doubt be spoken in a dozen different ways and could be made to have as many meanings. It could be spoken, for example, with equal stress and with falling inflection on each word, and so could be turned into one of the current countersigns of American slang. Not in this manner, however, is it used in the tragic-comedy which Miss Zoë Akins has written and which she has ended with a French title. It stands in too fine social surroundings for anything of that sort. It is used by an English woman of hereditary name in addressing an American woman of the theater, and it evidently carries a reference to the grand aria of the heroine of "Madam Butterfly." It is one of numerous little subtleties hidden in the dialogue of "Déclassée" (why not "La Déclassée"?); and it is one of the things, presumably, that lend the new play the distinction of being a literary, rather than merely a theatrical, piece of work.

Lady Helen's "One fine day!" farewell to Alice, being a pretty little instance of allusion in dramatic dialogue, may be taken as proof that American stage authorship is maturing, in spite of all efforts of those caterers to what the public wants, known as producing managers, to keep it shallow. But that, after all, is a minor consideration in the season herewith opening at the Empire. The first night clearly indicated that this season will be distinguished more for the actress than for the authoress whom it brings to public attention. So the principal concern is not what Lady Helen, the character in the play, says, but how Miss Ethel Barrymore, the impersonator of the character, says it. Miss Barrymore's "One fine day!" is one of those masterstrokes of speech, expression, pose and gesture which sum up not a performance only, but almost a career. Speaking with plaintive, subdued voice, looking up from her chair with smiling, yet tearful face, and holding out her hand by way of good-bye, the actress colors those three words with all the disappointment which Lady Helen could be imagined to feel at the outcome of her own romance, and with all the hope she could be supposed to entertain for the happiness of her Bohemian friend. The artist, may, indeed, be described as crowding into one moment all the vocal and histrionic tradition to which, as a Barrymore, she is heir.

One need only to think of "Camille" to get the hang of "Déclassée." Not that Lady Helen's career is much like that of the famous heroine of the French stage, but that her outlook, sentimentally and emotionally, is precisely the same thing as Camille's. The story, then, which Miss Akins tells in her play is but an echo; and the only reason why it can seem to anybody to have an original sound, because it is heard so long after all expected echoes have died away. Lady Helen is driven from her home in London by her husband, for having smiled upon an American adventurer, Thayer, and for having written letters to him. Thus she becomes ostracized, to what will. In the second act, she is living in New York, where she pays her bills by selling her jewels one by one. She is courted by a wealthy Jew, Rudolph Solomon; but after a while she is spurned by him, partly for smiling at the cup held high, partly for remaining constant to Thayer.

It is at Solomon's house, in the last act, that she says her adieu to Alice Vance in the words of the heroine of the Italian opera. Like Butterfy, she seems to trust that "one fine day" the man she cares for will return. All the while, Thayer, reformed through the discipline of a mining career in South Africa, is actually present at Solomon's party; and but that Lady Helen leaves the house prematurely and runs down by a cab, things might end happily. The final scene, when Lady Helen is brought back into Solomon's drawing room, is a fairly exact counterpart of the last tableau from "Camille," conventionally pathetic, if you please, but in agreement with the voice and the action which by heritage and training Miss Barrymore possesses.

The performance brought into notice an admirable representative of the British stage in Mr. King, who impersonated Solomon with such naturalness as to make one wish to see him some time in a strong modern comedy. Mr. King, plainly enough, has traditions, but not a kind that keep him behind the times. His enunciation has the clarity and his style of speaking the elegance that one associates with Empire Theater standards. The other players who assisted Miss Barrymore all, as a rule, did commendable work in the look-straight, hit-hard

MR. MACDERMOTT'S WORK AT STRATFORD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, England—Every summer for many years now Stratford-on-Avon has been the center of some dramatic enterprise, the chief feature being the summer festival at the Shakespeare Memorial Theater, where attempts were made to produce the works of England's national poet in specially favorable cir-

theater. In the work of Mr. Randolph Schwabe there is evidence of a keen appreciation of color and design, in fact some of his dresses for "Romeo and Juliet" suggest that Leon Bakst has found an English rival. The model for "Cleopatra" by Mr. Alfred Wolmark gives even greater hope to those who believe in the English stage. Here are the Russians outdone, and not by excessiveness but merit. The scene is vibrating with life and color and yet has the dignity of harmony and repose.

Other exhibits include the work of

"APPLE BLOSSOMS" IN NEW YORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

"Apple Blossoms," comedy with music by Fritz Kreisler and Victor Jacob; book and lyrics by William Le Baron, settings by Joseph Urban; presented by Charles Dillingham at the Globe Theater, New York City, evening of October 7, 1919. The cast:

Nancy.....Wilda Bennett Julie.....Rena Parker Richard.....Percival Knight Johnny.....Fred Astaire George Gordon.....Harrison Brockbank Molly.....Adele Astaire Harvey.....Roy Atwell Philip Campbell.....J. C. Thomas Mrs. Merton.....Florence Shirley

NEW YORK, New York—Lifting musical comedy out of the rut into which Broadway has ground it is no easy task. Musical comedies, like the choruses which inhabit them, are expected to do certain things in certain ways. Any attempt to grace them with a new gesture or to resurrect them with fresh plot, lyric or song is likely to be regarded as a kind of *lèse-majesté* against that monarch whom the managers delight to honor—what the public wants. But the public is not utterly devoid of intelligence. It is not wholly comprised of "tired business men." Nor does the business man, however jaded by his business day, invariably leave the theater when something happens on stage or in orchestra which is neither inane nor dull.

Should the plot contain an idea which has not been torn to tatters countless times before; should the idea be presented with real satire, wit, humor, and embellished with, if the phrase may be permitted, musical music; and should the stage picture throughout fail to irritate one's proper sense of harmonious form, color, and movement, then probably not a single playgoer would demand his money back, no matter how hard he had to be a business man in order to earn the price of the ticket. This is not an attempt to state all of what a musical comedy should be, but merely something of what it might be without offending anybody, not even the man who counts the house. And it is a fair basis upon which to judge "Apple Blossoms."

A Plot From Dumas

First, then, the plot idea is not new. Mr. Le Baron, unfortunately, instead of producing something absolutely fresh as a vehicle for the Kreisler music (and it is for that music only, that presumably, the piece was produced) has gone back to Dumas' "A Marriage Under Louis XV," which has been seen here, without marked favor, as "A Marriage of Convenience." The chief objection to this story is that it is the usual musical comedy material. Mr. Le Baron, as was to be expected, enhanced its value by a fair amount of satirical and witty lines; but he discounted this effect to some extent when he found it impossible to transplant its scenes to places any more original to musical comedy than a girls' boarding school and a fashionable city residence, in which the inevitable last act masked ball was held. But the Le Baron stock goes up again with his lyrics. They are singable, amusing, usually intelligent, sometimes delightfully playful, and only now and then heavy. Both plot and its treatment are well adapted to the main business in hand, which is the music.

The Good Music

Kreisler has not stooped to conquer Broadway favors. He has written good music. Where it was necessary for him to write in terms of sentiment, as in the songs in waltz rhythm for his hero, he refused to be mawkish. Where the actress唱歌, when one reflects that in the hour of the first big commercial success of a man like Mr. John Drinkwater, even he seems unable to keep flying his own standard of idealism, then who is to rise from this assembly whose work has the voice of authority?

Norman Macdermott is the answer. He has already begun to do what the Drama League is merely discussing.

The model for his little theater is on view at Stratford. His work is about to be seen in London, and what is more, here is a man great enough to begin at the beginning, to work humbly, and who has by the very footing on which his theater is based proved that he cares more for the theater than he does for himself. Though his time is indispensible for the perfecting of his own scheme, which was given publicity in these columns a little while ago, yet none are so ready to help the Drama League as Norman Macdermott. In fact, the exhibition, on inquiry, proves to have been chiefly his work.

At the present moment, unfortunately, he is still fettered by the necessity of organizing a financial campaign, so that his theater will be able to face the storm that accompanies the beginning of such work; but whereas some months ago the prospect of his realizing his own dreams was doubted by a number of the public, today they know, especially those associated with the British Drama League, that the theater in which they repose their faith is the Everyman Theater, and that its surest guarantee of success is the mettle of the man who directs it.

"Chu Chin Chow" enters upon its fourth London year, and one wonders if in all common sense it is not time to call a halt. With its cast of good players, and its host of younger ones, such reiteration can only spell stagnation. Mr. Oscar Asche with his own great talent should be out and active in the theatrical world, leading the drama into new and higher paths. When one recalls some of his parts in the past, for instance his superb *Petruchio*, also those of his wife, Miss Lily Brayton, one is amazed that two such fine Benson-trained artists could be content to play year in year out parts which are after all purely pantomime, unreal, and forced.

followed with unceasing pleasure. Harrison Brockbank played the uncle quite adequately. The chorus, as usual, goes through more or less usual gestures, walks, runs and formations, and as usual shouts, for nothing at all, when it makes its crowded exit. But it looks well; even some of the men can be gazed at without blinking.

Mr. Urban's scenery for the prologue, showing the exterior of the girls' school, is a fine blending of light and color. His two interiors, especially the second, which shows two walls of the ball room, are also fitting accompaniment for the richness of the finales, when the piece rises above musical comedy into the realms of operetta.

"Apple Blossoms," though high above the average musical piece, contains the elements of popularity. Once it almost gets down as far as jazz. At another time it dabbles in Spanish strains and steps. It includes the required number of jibes about the traditional, speaking in terms of musical comedy, lack of manners among those of good manners. Now and then it digs at marriage with a superior dig, and one song encore acclaim, once more, the woes of the strap-hanger. Hence New York likes it, be it, musically, ever so far out of the rut.

"DADDIES," AT THE HAYMARKET, LONDON

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

"Daddies," comedy by John L. Hobble, presented at the Haymarket Theater, London, Sept. 3, 1919. The cast:

Mrs. Audrey.....Mary Jerrold Robert Audrey.....A. E. Matthews Eric Lewis William Rivers.....G. H. Mulcaster James Crockett.....George Tolley Henry Allen.....Sam Livesey Robert Audrey.....A. E. Matthews Nicholson Walters.....Thomas Weguelin Katie.....Ethel Callanan Ruth Atkins.....Emily Brooke Lorraine.....Madeline Robinson Alice (Little Uncle Sammy).....Ivy Pike Francois & Co.

A. and M. Coronel and B. Hearn Nurse.....Norah Robinson Madame Levine.....Pepita Bobadilla

LONDON, England—"Daddies" has had such a success in the United States, from all accounts, and judging by its reception at the Haymarket Theater, promises to repeat that success over here, that it is worth while to try to discover its special appeal to the general public. Well, there is nothing an audience loves better than to see prejudice broken down, to see hard and selfish theories bowed in sweet surrender. It began with "Beauty and the Beast," continued with the misogynist who falls in love at first sight, and has now reached a phase when whole batches of stern bachelors fall to adopting children.

In Mr. John L. Hobble's new play you get some half dozen members of a club pledged to single blessedness suddenly seized with a desire to take charge of some homeless youngster from Europe's war zone, though some must be confessed have adoption thrust upon them. Of course, making the men belong to a bachelors' club rather than to just any community where people are self-centered is to make capitulation more reluctant, hence more popular.

The Amateur Parents

People delight in seeing the amateur parent's one-sided notion of the nursery go awry. For the single man's idea of children is that they are only to be seen when tidy and agreeable, and that a nurse can be paid to look after them at other times. But this is of course a notion of children with the children left out. The little ones refuse to be taken like that. When they give love they demand it in unmistakable proof. Daddies must also be mummies. On this idea the author has worked. The men soon find out that you cannot enter domestic bliss by the back door. The wife and mother cannot be passed over. Hence before the curtain falls each gallant Benedict has got him a Beatrice, and as everybody in the theater by this time has become as soft and as sentimental about children, lovers and home life as anyone could wish, there was nothing left to be done but show appreciation in the usual manner.

There is much that is charming in some of the child scenes, and when the author says "All children are pretty and all children are good," said moreover so beautifully by Miss Mary Jerrold, one is led to expect further deeper things. But the author sticks to the superficial, relying purely on the world's love of children per se. And so we get childish things, toys, hide-and-seek, much prattle and some tears exhibited with the frank opportunism of a magazine holiday supplement.

A Troublesome Ward

While the children and their childlike tricks, and what the "hardy" men do and say about them fill most of the scenes, the important incident of the play is the adoption undertaken by one Robert Audrey, whose "infant" (as in "Three Wise Fools") turns out to be a grownup girl, who in the absence of his mother and sister is to be adopted. The girl, however, is not the "hardy" man's type. She is a sensitive girl, and she promptly disappears: then, according to stage rule, he finds her absence more disturbing than her presence, and when she returns promptly asks her to be his wife in place of ward.

But the whole episode is weak and pitifully conventional. Miss Emily Brooke succeeded in giving some meaning to the earlier scenes, but the next two acts he again proved his exceptional ability as a comedian.

Even a Kreisler piece must have its wild dancers, and Adele and Fred Astaire retained admirable grace while performing eccentric steps which appeared to be impossible of performance. Miss Florence Shirley was worthy of larger opportunities. In all she does, she is simplicity itself, yet her every smile and gesture is

it too seriously, and at times rather affectedly, but succeeded in the end. The fine cast did all possible with parts of no great distinction, the mother of Miss Jerrold and the butler of Mr. Eric Lewis standing out by reason of the players' characterizations. The piece had a most encouraging reception, and the author was called at the fall of the curtain.

HISTORICAL PLAY AT THE KABUKIZA, TOKYO

THE HOME FORUM

The Sound of Summer

"It was between the may and the June roses," Richard Jefferies writes. "The may-bloom had fallen, and among the hawthorn boughs were the little green bunches that would feed the redwings in autumn. High up the briars had climbed straight and towering while there was a thorn, or an ash sapling, or a yellow-green willow to uphold them, and then curving over toward the meadow. The buds were on them, but not yet open; it was between the may and the rose."

"As the wind wandering over the sea takes from each wave an invisible portion, and brings to those on shore the ethereal essence of ocean, so the air, lingering among the woods and hedges—green waves and billows—became full of fine atoms of summer. Swept from notched hawthorn leaves, broad-topped oak leaves, narrow ash sprays and oval willows; from vast elm cliffs and sharp-talonned brambles under; brushed from the waving grasses and stiffening corn, the dust of the sunshine was borne along and breathed. Steeped in flower and pollen to the music of bees and birds the stream of the atmosphere became a living thing."

"Besides the singing and calling there is a peculiar sound which is only heard in summer. Waiting quietly to discover what birds are about, I become aware of a sound in the very air. It is not the midsummer hum which will soon be heard over the heated bay in the valley and over the cooler hills alike. It is not enough to be called a hum and does but just tremble at the extreme edge of hearing. If the branches wave and rustle they overbear it; the buzz of a passing bee is so much louder it overcomes all of it that is in the whole field. I cannot define it except by calling the hours of winter to mind—they are silent; you hear a branch crack or break as it rubs another in the wood, you hear the hoar-frost crunch on the grass beneath your feet, but the air is without sound in itself. The sound of summer is everywhere, in the passing breeze, in the hedge, in the broad-branching trees, in the grass as it swings; all the myriad particles that together make the summer are in motion. . . . Besides the quivering leaf, the swinging grass, the fluttering bird's wing, . . . a faint resonance seems to come from the very earth itself. The fervor of the sunbeams descending in a tidal flood rings on the strung harp of earth. It is this exquisite undertone, heard and yet unheard, which brings the mind into sweet accordance with the wonderful instrument of nature."

"By the apple-tree there is a low bank, where the grass is tall and admits the heat direct to the ground; here there are blue flowers—blue than the wings of my favorite butterflies—with white centers—the lovely bird's-eyes, or veronica. The violet

and cowslip, bluebell and rose, are known to thousands; the veronica is overlooked. The ploughboys know it and the wayside children, the mower, and those who linger in fields, but few else. Brightly blue and surrounded by greenest grass, these growing butterflies' wings draw to themselves the sun. . . . Bees go by me as I stand under the apple-tree, but they pass on for the most part bound on a long journey, across to the other fields or up to the thyme lands."

"The lone barn shut off by acres of land is noisy with sparrows. It is their city and there is a nest in every crevice, almost under every tile. Sometimes the partridges run between the ricks, and when the bats come out of the roof leverets play in the wagon-track. . . . A white butterfly follows along the wagon road, the pheasants slip away as quietly as the butterfly flies, but a jay screeches loudly and flutters in high rage to see us. Under an ancient garden wall among matted bines of trumpet convolvulus, there is a hedge-sparrow's nest overhung with ivy on which even now the last blackberries cling."

"By the gateway grows a thick bunch of meadow geranium, soon to flower; over the gate in the dusty highway road, quiet but dusty, dotted with the innumerable footmarks of a flock of sheep that had passed. The sound of their bleating still comes back, and the bees driven up by their feet have hardly had time to settle again on the white clover beginning to flower on the short road-side sward. All the hawthorn leaves and briar and bramble, the honeysuckle, too, is gritty with the dust that has been scattered upon it. But see—can it be? Stretch a hand high, quick, and reach it down; the first, the sweetest, the dearest rose of June. Not yet expected, for the time is between the may and the roses, least of all here in the hot and dusty highway; but it is found—the first rose of June."

A Harbor Village

Below him lay Keyport Village, built about a rocky half-moon of a harbor, its old wharves piled high with rotting oil barrels and flanked by empty warehouses, behind which crouched low, gray-roofed cabins, squatting in a tangle of streets, with here and there a white church spire tipped with a restless weather-vane. Higher, on the hills, were nestled some old homesteads with sloping roofs and wide porches, and away up on the crest of the heights, overlooking the sea, stood the more costly structures with well-shaved lawns spotted with trees from a warmer clime, their arms stretched appealingly toward the sea.

At his feet lay the brimming harbor itself, dotted with motionless yachts and various fishing craft, all reflected upside down in the still sea; its glassy surface rippled now and then by the dipping buckets of men washing down the decks, or by the quick water-spider strokes of some lobster fisherman—the click of the rowlocks pulsating in the breathless air.

On the near point of the half-moon stood Keyport Light—an old-fashioned factory chimney of a light—built of brick, but painted snow-white with a black band around its middle, its top surrounded by a copper lantern. This flashed red and white at night over a radius of twenty miles. Braced up against its base, for a better hold, was a little building hiding a great foghorn, which on thick days and nights bellowed out its welcome to Keyport.

On the far point of the moon—the one opposite to the light and about two miles away—stretched sea-meadows broken with clumps of rock and shelter houses for cattle, and between these two points, almost athwart the mouth of the harbor, like a huge, motionless whale, lay Crotch Island, its backbone knotted with summer cottages. Beyond the island, away out under the white glare of the risen sun, could be seen a speck of purplish-gray fringed with bright splashes of spray glistening in the dazzling light. This was Shark's Ledge. —F. Hopkinson Smith, in "Caleb West, Master Diver."

Mother and Child

His mother calls. Now over thymy sod The boy comes, yet he lingers; the flowers keep His feet among them, clustering fair and deep. Red crane's-bill shakes its seed; milk-campions nod, By the rough sorrel little pansies hide; Slim spikes of golden-rod Above the honeyed purple clover flame; And, where the sheltered dew has scarcely dried, Cling words, close-leaved, each with its own wild name. . . .

—From "England and Other Poems," by Laurence Binyon.

English Words

Seek out acceptable words; and as you seek them turn to our English stores. Seeking to be rich in speech, you will find that in the broad ocean of our English literature there are pearls of great price, our potent English words; words that are wizards more mighty than those of the old Scotch magician; words that are pictures bright and moving with all the circumstances of human life; words that go down the century like battle cries; words that sob like litanies, sing like larks, sigh like zephyrs, shout like seas. Seek amid our exhaustless stores and you will find words that flash like the stars of the frosty skies, or are melting and tender like loving eyes; words that are fresh and crisp like the mountain breeze in autumn, or are mellow and rich as old oil painting; words that are sharp, unbending, precise, like Alpine needle-points, or are heavy and rugged like great nuggets of gold; words that are glittering and gay like imperial gems, or chaste and refined like the face of a muse.—John S. McIntosh.

The Pamphlet Shops of Paris

June 9, 1787.—The business going forward at present in the pamphlet shops at Paris is incredible. I went to the Palais Royal to see what new things were published, and to procure a catalogue of all. Every hour produces something new. Thirteen came out today, sixteen yesterday, and ninety-two last week. We think sometimes that Debrett's or Stockdale's shops at London are crowded, but they are mere deserts compared to Deseins'.

"A Moral Chemicalization"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BECAUSE Jesus the Christ so well comprehended the immortality of Truth, he understood that the word or idea which expresses Truth is also eternal. He had explained the nature of the word of Truth, when he discriminated between matter and Spirit, the unreal and the real, saying, "It is the spirit that quickeneth; the flesh profiteth nothing: the words that I speak unto you, they are spirit, and they are life"; and on another occasion, after exposing the transitory nature of all materiality, he declared, "Heaven and earth shall pass away, but my word shall not pass away." It is sufficiently obvious that the spiritual idea, as expressed in the word of Truth, which shall endure when worlds have disappeared, necessarily existed "before Abraham was," and that it has been in a perpetual process of undermining the human consciousness.

Whenever the word of Truth has been particularly accentuated, as in the work of Moses and the prophets, the carnal mind has manifested its enmity against Spirit in commotions and unrest; and this was acutely evidenced in the tumult produced by Jesus' luminous life and works. It is not a difficult conclusion, therefore, to recognize in the peculiar agitation of the present age, a fermentation ensuing from the accumulating perception by humanity of the word of Truth and its demands for the spiritualization of thought. The permanence of good in the changeless reality of being certainly cannot be conceived from the basis of shifting mortal beliefs; and if, in the necessary change from a basis of materiality to pure Mind, an upheaval appears, unpleasant though it be in itself, it doubtless more nearly signifies an approach toward the dawn of Truth than does placid stagnation or inertia.

Concerning the upheavals of mortal experience—apparently periodical, but actually more or less continuous, since the day that Abraham first perceived the spiritual idea of Truth and initiated the reversal of material evidence—Mrs. Eddy writes: "Mortal error will vanish in a moral chemicalization. This mental fermentation has begun, and will continue until all errors of belief yield to understanding." (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 96.)

When Jesus the Christ called unto him his twelve disciples and "gave them power against unclean spirits, to cast them out, and to heal all manner of sickness and all manner of disease," he was actually instructing them how to make the same distinction between matter and Spirit, the real and the unreal, that he himself had made. He knew that it would continue to be impossible for humanity to overcome disease or evil in any phase, so long as it was believed to be a reality, and, consequently, eternal. Therefore, he taught these few men, the first who were able partially to comprehend his teaching, and, afterward, others who had grown to the necessary spiritual perception, that Spirit and its reflection alone are real, and that matter has no substance or entity. Those followers he commissioned in turn to go unto all nations "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you: and, lo," was his added promise, "I am with you always, even unto the end of the world." This spiritual commission has never been suspended. The word of Truth has been penetrating the mists of materiality, slowly, it may seem, but nevertheless perpetually, and has been convincing human reason of the eternal fact that there are not two bases of being, but one alone, and that is divine Mind. As an immediate corollary of this understanding, the fact of error's nothingness appears, and then the ability to destroy it is attained.

In all of these instructions Jesus the Christ knew what Paul afterward discovered and declared and what every man learns soon or late, that "the natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God: for they are foolishness unto him: neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." It is the perception of the spiritual truth that inauguates the struggle between Spirit and the flesh, although Spirit itself produces nothing but infinite harmony, and the real man has no conflict with the flesh. When the spiritual facts of being begin to appear, the human mind instinctively feels, however vaguely, that all mortal concepts are to be destroyed, and so material sense begins its futile struggle against reality. The material sense that will not yield to Truth lashes it with many stripes, until, finally, it is self-destructed; but the man who grasps the meaning of the conflict between the flesh and Spirit, and who acknowledges the righteous mandates of Truth and yields to them, will find the peace that "passeth all understanding" even while he is consciously and scientifically endeavoring to destroy his false material sense. "This destruction," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 10 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "is a moral chemicalization, wherein old things pass away and all things become new. The worldly or material tendencies of human affections and pursuits are thus annihilated; and this is the advent of spiritualization."

If man in the image and likeness of God is wholly spiritual and perfect, as Jesus the Christ insisted that he is, all the sufferings of mortal existence are obviously illusive experiences of the unreal material sense, the flesh that lusteth against Spirit. The only escape



Courtesy of Goodspeed's Book Shop, Boston, Massachusetts

Portrait of Joannes Breughel, from the etching by Van Dyck

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from the tortures of the illusion lies in accomplishing what Paul tersely bade the Galatians do, "Walk in the Spirit, and ye shall not fulfill the lust of the flesh." The illusion that man lives in matter instead of Spirit is responsible for every limitation, every agony, and every conflict upon the earth. When a man, however, begins to learn something of the eternal nature of the spiritual idea, matter begins to lose its seeming reality and spiritual sense displaces the human consciousness, and in proportion to his fidelity to divine Principle, the obstacles of material sense are overcome. When men shall succeed in taking the side of Principle absolutely, the mortal struggle will end. "In proportion," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 369 of Science and Health, "as matter loses to human sense all entity as man, in that proportion does man become its master. He enters into a diviner sense of the facts, and comprehends the theology of Jesus as demonstrated in healing the sick, raising the dead, and walking over the wave. All these deeds manifested Jesus' control over the belief that matter is substance, that it can be the arbiter of life or the constructor of any form of existence."

Happiness

There's joy in the song of the robin, that rests on the twig of the tree. And there's joy in the blossoms of summer, and a thrill in the roar of the sea. Oh, the peace and the gladness we're seeking, are clothed in all manner of dress. And some in the laughter of children may come to their dream of success.

There are millions of ways to be happy, and only one way to be rich. The king with his treasures may envy the toiler who digs in the ditch. For the king is a slave to his station, but the toiler each evening is free. To follow his fancy of gladness whatever it happens to be.

There's joy in the smile of a comrade, and joy in the blue of the sky. Who lives in the sunshine of friendship has joy that no money can buy. There is peace to be found in the valleys and calm in the shelter of trees.

And millions of people are happy in claiming such pleasures as these.

The man that is proud of his children owns more than the man with his gold.

And he that has chummed with the songbirds has found a delight he can hold;

There are millions of ways to be happy, too many by far to recall, And who lives but for gold and for silver has chosen the poorest of all.

—Edgar A. Guest.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., TUESDAY, OCT. 14, 1919

EDITORIALS

Mr. Balfour and Cambridge

SOME time ago a gentleman, preeminently endowed with leisure, undertook the labor of informing the United Kingdom of the aliae matres of the leading men of the country. He succeeded unquestionably in acquainting many people with some things they knew, and in satisfying an altogether harmless curiosity in some others. Amongst the facts so thoughtfully provided was the one, to be found in "Who's Who," that Mr. Balfour is a graduate of Trinity College, Cambridge, though if the universities which have honored themselves and him by the bestowal of honorary degrees were to be enumerated, the list would attain colossal proportions. All this being so it will probably not surprise those interested in such questions to learn that it is proposed to nominate Mr. Balfour to succeed his brother-in-law Lord Rayleigh as Chancellor of the University of Cambridge, and between nominating Mr. Balfour to such a post, and electing him, there is no gulf fixed at all.

The chancellor of a university in the United Kingdom, though its titular head, is, of course, not its working head. The office is an honorary one, which sums up to the full the Latin proverb, "Ostium cum dignitate." No man, it is safe to say, is more worthy of the dignity, and no man, it is equally safe to say, has more completely earned a right to the ease than Mr. Balfour. For forty-five years he has sat in the House of Commons, and held in turn the greatest offices in the State. He has been Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary, Chancellor of the Exchequer, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary for Ireland. Of his ability as a speaker, an administrator, or a diplomatist, there is nothing to be added to what men have long known. But when the cry of "Who goes home?" has been heard in the lobbies at Westminster, and the great doors have swung upon their hinges, and the lights in the roof have been lowered, there opens a new world to Mr. Balfour. He is a great lover of music, he is a brilliant natural scientist, he is a scholar of cyclopedic reading, he is what, perhaps, endears him most of all to Cambridge, an educationist of authority.

Very early in his public career Mr. Balfour became Vice-President of the Committee of the Council on Education for Scotland, and from that moment his interest in the subject has never flagged. Home Rule and Free Trade, the House of Lords and the Great War, may have demanded his principal consideration, but education has occupied a relatively high place in his thought in spite of them all. You could not, of course, divorce the public school, on any terms, from the mind of the English gentleman. The Duke of Wellington is credited with declaring that the battle of Waterloo was won in the playing fields of Eton; and he is quite capable of having not only said it, but believed it. Mr. Balfour could never take so narrow a view. You could not limit his vision of men and things by the Eton meadows. He sees that other great world, the railway surveyor and the factory chimney, all the time. He sees, too, the technical school and the laboratory as just as important a part of a boy's education as an appreciation of Virgil or an understanding of Plato. "It is surely folly," he once declared, "that any man should think that he has done the best for himself until he has drunk as deeply as he may of both sources of information." And Mr. Balfour has done this even though it is Lord Kelvin rather than Aristotle, and Sir J. J. Thomson rather than Homer, who appeal to him personally.

It is manifest from this that Mr. Balfour's interests are world-wide; and it is this fact, more than any other thing, which gives him his peculiar charm. The specialist may be a necessity of the times, but without a diversity of interests the statesman is an impossibility—he is sure to give up to party what was meant for mankind. In dealing with the Foreign Secretary every man finds some responsive note. In the old days the very pluck and resource of his dealings with the Land League endeared him to the Manchester operatives who had never heard of Berkeley, and to whom "Theism and Humanism" were hardly even names. He showed, so admirable a critic as Lord Morley himself admits, "dauntless ingenuity" in his handling of coercion alone. Somehow or another this charm communicates itself through the columns even of the press, though to be properly experienced it is, obviously, necessary to meet him. It is a charm which is not commonly attributed to Scotsmen, but which is, nevertheless, possessed by Scotsmen in a very high degree; and it is just here where the universal thinker comes into his own.

The world does not end where the Thames skirts the Eton playing fields. There is Manchester with its shuttles, Sheffield with its furnaces, Northumberland with its coal mines, the Thames with its barges and stevedores, and, beyond the tiny island, a whole world besides. But on a New England farm, or in an Asian bazaar, there is to be found just the same local perspective as in an English village. The sun rises and the sun sets, over all of them, men need food and raiment, and so the world goes round. Tell the people who live in them that matter is unreal in the language of Philonous and Hylas, that they live in a world of ideas, that, in Mr. Balfour's own phrase, modern natural science has not so much explained matter as explained it away, and they will laugh and shrug their shoulders. And yet as Philonous says to Hylas, in the great argument, "the same principles which, at first view, lead to skepticism, pursued to a certain point, bring men back to common sense." Mr. Balfour has spent much of his time in the endeavor to bring men back to just such common sense, notably in his preface to these very lucubrations of Philonous and Hylas. Statesmanship without some understanding of the Humanities he would hold to be a hopeless task. A man, he would say, with Berkeley, who

does not meditate upon the spiritual "may possibly make a thriving earthworm, but will most indubitably make a sorry patriot and a sorry statesman."

Such is the man whom the University of Cambridge will unquestionably delight to honor.

Making the Most of the Boys

ARE boys being eliminated from industry? One might hazard an affirmative guess, without any statistics to base it upon, and still have a number of good reasons for his opinion. Many employers would readily agree that it is becoming increasingly difficult to hire boys for positions which, a few years ago, never went begging for applicants. Of course the war is in part the explanation. As the young men went into the service, boys were, in many cases, moved up to take the places made vacant in the industries. And as one result of the increased distribution of wealth among American families, incidental to the widespread participation in war work, the unprecedented registration of students in American schools and colleges indicates that perhaps a greater proportion of American boys than ever before are now going to school. It is not to be forgotten, however, that the legal restrictions upon the service of boys in industry have been steadily increasing during recent years. Many boys of the types that would, as a matter of course, have "gone to work" while yet of school age, not many years ago, are now required by law to continue their schooling; and for the boys who now present themselves for any kind of work, in business or industry, there are questions to be officially answered and certificates to be filled out which aim at safeguarding the boys from a premature abandonment of study, from any engagement that would tend to cut into a boy's normal sleep-time, at night, and from any undertaking that might seem to overtax a boy's normal strength or endurance. Undoubtedly the law is doing much to keep boys rightly out of the labor market.

Evidently the world rates boys of more value than it used to rate them. This solicitude about them when they go to work is only one of many effects of the organized effort, common in recent years, to reach them with better influences than those to which a great proportion of boys have been ordinarily surrounded in the past. There has been growing a conviction that the sum total of boys in the United States of America included too many "bad" ones; and that, if bad boys are the natural outcome of surrounding influences, the way to have better boys is to provide better influences. Better influences have been interpreted as education, and education has come to mean something a great deal better than kicks and cuffs. Business men as well as philanthropists and teachers have been aroused to a livelier and a more intelligent interest. A host of organizations and societies, not to mention official boards of federal, state, and municipal scope, are now offering all sorts of oversight and assistance to boys who need their services; and there is no boy anywhere who cannot find friendly advice and a helping hand if he will ask for it by letter or in person from the nearest public officials. Never before in the world's history has there been such a vogue of helping boys to improve themselves as there is today.

Perhaps the scope of this modern interest could hardly be better indicated than by two items picked almost at random from a day's mail in the office of this newspaper. One was a bit of publicity matter from the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, calling attention to the committee's free pamphlet, "When You Go to Work," by quoting its statement that "every day that boys and girls stay in school after they are fourteen years of age adds \$0 to the total amount of wages they can earn when they grow up." A significant declaration, surely, and likely to stimulate youthful interest! The other item was "The Bulletin" from the California State Prison, in which a prisoner, signing his article with his prison number, writes: "Boys who are not criminals, but the victims of circumstances, who have between the ages of eight and sixteen broken the law, should never be placed in a jail with common prisoners. They should not be punished, but educated." Discussing the difficulties of such education, the prisoner concludes, "One trouble is the lack of thoroughly trained men. It is as true of a prison as of a university that buildings do not make it, but men."

When prisoners and public boards alike have the boys' interests at heart, it is fair to assume that the type of boy who can say truthfully that he "never had a chance" is becoming extinct.

Viscount Finlay on British Unity

THE speech delivered by Viscount Finlay in Ottawa, the other day, in which the former Lord Chancellor of England dealt with the question of the closer unity of the British Commonwealth, was peculiarly welcome and timely. The subject may, of course, be said to have formed a veritable undertone of discussion throughout the war. The way in which, as month followed month, and year followed year, the great British Commonwealth was steadily brought closer together afforded almost daily opportunity for discussing the possibility of rendering permanent the ties which the war was calling into being. Many people, before the onset of the great struggle, had dreamed of such things as commonwealth cabinets and commonwealth councils, and, as the war progressed, they saw these dreams realized. Since the signing of the armistice, however, the Commonwealth has been so occupied with making peace that it has had little time to discuss other matters. Lord Finlay's speech at Ottawa was, therefore, at once a harbinger of more settled conditions and a proof, if any were needed, that this great question of closer unity is to occupy a foremost place in the concern of the British Commonwealth in the immediate future.

"Our feeling of gratitude in Great Britain to you Canadians," declared Lord Finlay, "is so unbounded, and I am proud to say, the attachment in Canada to the mother country is so warm, that it is only natural that many should say: 'Why not be still more closely united?'" As the most suitable expression for this closer union,

Lord Finlay does not see anything in the nature of a Commonwealth Parliament. He believes the difficulties in the way, of which the chief is undoubtedly distance, would be insurmountable. But he does see the establishment, on a permanent basis, of some kind of Commonwealth council in which, as he put it, any matter affecting, not merely one part of the dominions, but either the whole or several important parts, "could be adequately considered by the representatives of these different parts."

The great recommendation of such a proposal is, of course, that it has already been put to a very practical test. The Imperial War Council worked well during the war, indeed, it worked wonders, and there is no reason why a similar council should not do the same in times of peace. The question is largely one of an ideal. No one who is able to appraise the facts of the last five years at anything like their true value will fail to recognize the protection which the unity, compelled and inspired by the war, afforded to all such enterprises. The great common purpose before the Allies always enthroned at the critical moment a desire for settlement, and this, in every case of dispute, was more than half the battle. The aim must, of course, be to secure such an ideal for the days of peace, and, if it is to be found anywhere, it is to be found in Canada. Canada, during the war, was ever inspired to her greatest efforts, through the able leadership of such men as Sir Robert Borden, and by ideals which have only gained in potency now that the war is over. Sir Robert Borden, in his public utterances during the war, was never, for instance, content until he had connected Canada's effort with the cause of humanity. The cause of humanity is still very much a cause, and Canada, with those immense resources, and that unlimited opportunity, to which Lord Finlay made such able reference, is favorably placed indeed for serving the cause of humanity.

Now those who heeded Sir Robert Borden's advice in this matter, enlarging their ideal of service so as to embrace the whole world, invariably, it may be ventured, came back to their contemplation of the British Commonwealth with a sense of loyalty deeper and more certainly abiding than ever before. It is just this sense of loyalty which is necessary to insure the success of such a great unification scheme as that proposed by Lord Finlay at Ottawa; and Canada has already afforded evidence enough that she possesses this sense of loyalty in a very liberal measure.

The Boy Anatole

ANATOLE FRANCE has been discussing the question of education, telling the teachers of young France, in high convention assembled at Tours, just what, in his opinion, the children of today and tomorrow should have which the children of yesterday had not. It was a great speech, as it had to be, made, as it was, by the greatest littérateur in all France. But as one royal sentiment followed another, until every French child was seen with the wisdom of the ages spread out before him, there must surely have been some in that audience at Tours for whom the moment conjured up a very different picture from that before them. There must have been some who, as they listened to this venerable Anatole France, recalled what in one way or another, through one character or another, he has told the world about the boy Anatole. And if there were, why, straightway, the hall of the Hôtel de Ville at Tours would vanish away, and the rapt audience and the kindly, venerable speaker, and there would appear in their place the sleepy old Quai Malakais in Paris, "the universe" of the boy Anatole.

It was many years before the Metro or the taxi. Paris took everything more moderately, and yet the Quai Malakais could not have been greatly different. The Seine and the Louvre, the Cité and the great towers of Notre Dame would have been much the same as they are today. And then there are still the bookstalls. But that, perhaps, is forging ahead too fast. The bookstalls were, as the boy Anatole reckoned matters, comparatively late comers into his "universe." The first comers of all were the patriarchs, the apostles, and the lace-decked ladies out of an old pictorial Bible belonging to his mother, and "filled with a series of seventeenth century woodcuts with a Garden of Eden fresh and fertile as a Lowland plain." To the boy Anatole these pictures became wonderful and terrible realities, just as, many years before, similar creations had become to another small boy, destined to be a great man, as he pored over them in a gloomy oak-paneled room on the banks of the Thames.

The boy Anatole, however, was more robust about them than was Charles Lamb. The Seine, as one writer has put it, gave him back his Noah's Ark in the floating baths of La Samaritaine, whilst the Jardin des Plantes was clearly none else than the Garden of Eden. For the boy Anatole was truly father of the man. He must find practical expression for his thoughts. He must prove his universe. And so when, in the process of time, he was promoted from the Bible to "The Lives of the Saints," which his mother read to him, it was not sufficient that the stories should "fill his soul" as they did "with wonderment and love"; he must make them practical. If the floating baths of La Samaritaine were his Ark and the Jardin des Plantes his Eden, then it was only natural that the "wiry cover of an old armchair," surreptitiously if violently removed, should be his "hair shirt." The immediate consequences, however, were disastrous. And so Anatole, the littérateur, has recorded in his own delightful way how "the difficulty of practicing sainthood in family life" caused the boy Anatole to evolve the grand scheme of seeking refuge and seclusion in the Jardin des Plantes. There, amidst all the animals of creation, he could wear his hair shirt in peace, and practice other saintly graces.

The great scheme, it is true, was never carried out. It seems to have lost its attraction and become merged in other and more enthralling plans, one evening, when he confided the project to his mother as she combed his hair. Military glory had been his first great ambition. This had been supplanted by a yearning for sainthood, a great desire to be able to put on his card "Hermit and Saint," as his father did "Laureate of the Academy of Medicine." Both of these desires were destined to give

place to yet another great ambition. As he watched Old le Beau—his father, surely—cataloguing books and medals in the book shop on the banks of the Seine, he suddenly realized, at the age of ten, that it was "finer to make card catalogues than to win battles." It was, in fact, the finest occupation in the world, and when he saw Old le Beau correcting proof sheets of his catalogue he promised himself that he, too, would one day have his proof sheets to revise. And so the old book shop became his first school. He "played with dumpy duodecimos as with dolls," listened to his father's patrons as they discussed books and politics, and read where he pleased in this strange motley library, just, again, as the boy Charles Lamb had done in the Temple, years before.

Did Anatole France, the academician, think of any of these things as he spoke to the teachers at Tours? Did he recall his first real school, the "highly-recommended" establishment of the Faubourg Saint-Germain, or the tears which he shed when Mademoiselle read to the class her own ballad, entitled "Pauvre Jeanne"? Perhaps he did, and perhaps, some day, he will tell the world about it; for Anatole France, the great author, of the Villa Said, has a very deep affection for the boy Anatole, of the Quai Malakais.

Notes and Comments

IN THE hill country of Georgia, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina the fiddle is an important musical instrument, and fiddlers are necessary and admired personages in the social doings of many a community; so many of them are there that every year a fiddlers' convention is held at Atlanta, Georgia. A current photograph of a group of fiddlers who won honors at such a convention shows them busy with their beloved instruments, and wins also a smile from many who look at it, for the happiness of the fiddlers at their fiddling shines out from their faces, and one sees in each of them a variation of the kind of man who is likely to be spoken of as a "character." Old and quaint, to musically sophisticated ears, are the tunes they play: "Rocky Road to Alabama," "Sold My Hoss in Tennessee," "Whoa, Mule, I Can't Git the Bridle On," "Hop Light, Ladies," and other melodies of an older time in the southern United States.

HUNGARIAN literature is a sealed book to American readers, but one gets a glimpse of it, as a modern expression, in a review of the short stories which André Revész, Madrid correspondent of the Hungarian daily *Az Est*, has translated into Spanish. Few Americans are likely to read "Los Grandes Cuentistas Hungaros," but Hungary, like America, seems especially to have produced the short story as a medium of fiction. Practically all the Hungarian fiction writers are journalists by vocation, and the custom of the Hungarian press in printing one or two short stories daily has established the form as a practical one in which a journalist may add something to his income by writing fiction. The long novel, on the other hand, is a luxury which the writer can enjoy only at his own expense.

A RATHER despairing observer, looking at the American stage and comparing the genre of its musical comedians with those of the older and the past generations, feels that the refinements of a Gilbert and Sullivan opera are hardly to be considered among the possible pleasures of the next generation of theatergoers. The methods of the present school of comedians, says he, do not suit the requirements of Gilbert and Sullivan. The question arises, "Can Gilbert and Sullivan be 'jazzed'?" and is answered by the evident fact that what they together composed for the delighted entertainment of their contemporaries would then become different and almost unrecognizable. What the despairing observer forgets, however, is that fashions change in the theater as everywhere else, and that already there are signs that the period of "jazz" is passing into a decline.

LOOKING backward into American history, an interesting item of casual reading has been produced by a writer who recalls the memorial which Thomas Pownall, in 1780, addressed to the crowned heads of Europe. Pownall was a member of the British Parliament who had seen civil service in various parts of the then American Colonies, and set down his opinion of their future development. Briefly, he foresaw much that has since come to pass in the United States as a natural result of conditions and characteristics which he had observed in the colonies. "By constant intercommunication," he wrote, "America will every day approach nearer and nearer to Europe. Unless the great potencies of Europe can prevent men's quitting this Old World, multitudes of their people, many of the most useful, will emigrate to the new one." One might say that Pownall knew America far better than America now knows Pownall.

FIFTEEN or twenty miles north of La Crosse, Wisconsin, whoever travels that way may come upon an odd reminder of aboriginal America in the sight, here and there, of an abandoned Indian wigwam; and, going farther, he may reach a flourishing settlement of small houses occupied by Indian farmers living, working, and dressing like industrious white men. The exodus from the wigwams occurred less than two years ago, led by a few Indians who took up farms and set the rest of the tribe an example, choosing a site, on the Mississippi River, which, according to local authorities, was a favorite camping ground for their tribe some seventy-five or a hundred years ago. Presently the rest of the tribe followed. Wigwams were left standing; the Indians in transition from the old to the new life planted their crops, and, while the crops were growing, built themselves the simple but comfortable houses of their new village. One must admit, however, that the "poor Indian," while still in his wigwam, had improved the "untutored mind" of his ancestor in the poem, for all the Indians in the new settlement speak English, and most of them read and write